

Class IV. Participles, and other attributives, which are formed by the terminations *यम्* and *इयम्*, making in the 1st case sing. *वान्*, and *इयान्* *m.*—*उषो*, and *इयसी* *f.*—*वः*, *वन्*, and *इयः* *n.*

Class V. Miscellaneous nouns in *अन्*, which in the 1st case sing. make *आ* *m.*—*मी*, *अनी*, *आनी* *f.*—*अ* *n.*

Class VI. Nouns in *क्*, *ख्*, *ग*, and *ण्*.

Class VII. Nouns in *च्*, *छ्*, *ज्*, and *झ्*.

Class VIII. Nouns in *द*, *ढ*, *ड*, and *ढ*.

Class IX. Nouns in *त*, *थ*, *ड*, and *ध*.

Class X. Nouns in *प*, *फ*, *ब*, and *भ*.

Class XI. Nouns in *य*, *र*, *ल्*, and *व*.

Class XII. Nouns in *श*, *ष*, and *स*.

Class XIII. Nouns in *ह*.

Class XIV. Nouns in *ण*, *न*, *म्*.

104. NOUNS ending in consonants of the 1st class are, for the most part, declined like *पचन्* Dressing food, which in the 1st case sing. makes *पचन्* *m.* *पचन्ती* *f.* *पचन्* *n.* It is the form of the part. present of the 1st. active voice.

पचन् declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	<i>पचन्</i>	<i>पचन्तौ</i>	<i>पचन्तः</i>
2.	<i>पचन्तो</i>	do.	<i>पचन्तः</i>
3.	<i>पचन्ता</i>	<i>पचन्तयाम्</i>	<i>पचन्तः</i>
4.	<i>पचन्ते</i>	do.	<i>पचन्तः</i>
5.	<i>पचन्तः</i>	do.	do.
6.	do.	<i>पचन्तोः</i>	<i>पचन्तां</i>
7.	<i>पचन्ति</i>	do.	<i>पचन्तु</i>

Feminine.

	Feminine.		
	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	पचन्ती	पचन्त्यौ	पचन्त्यः
2.	पचन्ती	do.	do.
3.	पचन्त्या	पचन्तीभ्यां	पचन्तीभिः
4.	पचन्त्यै	do.	पचन्तीभ्यः
5.	पचन्त्याः	do.	do.
6.	do.	पचन्त्योः	पचन्तीनां
7.	पचन्त्यां	do.	पचन्तीषु

Obs. The feminines of this class, as well as of others which form the 1st case sing. in ई, are of the 3d declension, and declined like नदी.

Neuter.

Case 1 and 2. पचन् पचन्ती पचन्ति

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, like the masculine.

In like manner may most other words of this description, together with the future imperfect participles of the first active voice, such as पचिष्यन् (shall or will be) dressing food, which makes पचिष्यन् *m.* पचिष्यन्ती *f.* पचिष्यन् *n.* &c.

But ददन् Giving, and a few others, where the verbal root is doubled, make 1. ददन, ददन्ती, ददन्तः; 2. ददन्, ददन्ती, ददन्तः masc. refl. like पचन्, ददन्, ददन्ती, ददन्ति or ददन्ति in the 1st and 2d cases neuter, and ददन्ती in the 1st case sing. fem. तुदन् Giving pain, makes either तुदन्ती or तुदन्ती in the 1st and 2d dual neut. भान् Shining, भान्ती or भान्ती in the same cases.

105. NOUNS ending in silent consonants of the 2nd class, are formed by the affixes वन्, मन्, and जन्, making in the 1st case sing. वान्, मान्, जान्, *m.* वन्ती, मन्ती, जन्ती, *f.* वन्, मन्, जन्, *n.* and they are

are declined like कृतवन्, Hath, had, or shall have made or done, (according to the tense of the auxiliary verb with which it may be used;) श्रीमन् Fortunate, prosperous, and महन् Great.

कृतवन् declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	कृतवान्	कृतवन्तौ	कृतवन्तः
2.	वन्तं	do.	वन्तः
3.	वता	वद्यौ	वद्विः
4.	वते	do.	वद्भ्यः
5.	वतः	do.	do.
6.	do.	वन्तौः	वन्तां
7.	वन्ति	do.	वन्सु

Feminine.

Case 1. कृतवती कृतवत्यौ कृतवत्यः
See नदी 3d declension, feminines in ई.

Neuter.

Case 1 and 2. कृतवन् कृतवन्तौ कृतवन्ति
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, like the masculine.

After this example may be declined a great many other similar participles; also a set of attributives of possession, terminating in वान् *m.* वती *f.* and वन् *n.* such as लक्ष्मीवान् *m.* Fortunate, पुत्रवान् *m.* Having a son, धनवान् *m.* Wealthy, भगवान् *m.* Wealthy, powerful, illustrious, यसस्वान् *m.* Fortunate, famous; and the like.

श्रीमन् declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	श्री मान्	श्री मंतौ	श्री मंतः
2.	मन्	do.	मन्तः
3.	मन्ता	मन्तौ	मन्तः
4.	मन्ते	do.	मन्तः
5.	मन्तः	do.	do.
6.	do.	मन्तोः	मन्तां
7.	मन्ति	do.	मन्तु

Feminine.

Case 1. श्रीमन्तो श्रीमन्त्यौ श्रीमन्त्यः
 See नदी 3d declension, feminines in ई.

Neuter.

Case 1 and 2. श्रीमन् श्रीमन्ती श्रीमन्ति
 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, like the masculine.

So may be declined a great many other adjectives of possession formed by the termination मान् *m.*—मन्ती *f.*—मन् *n.* such as गोमान् Possessed of cattle, धीमान् One who possesses a good understanding, &c.

Obs. वान् *m.*—वन्ती *f.*—वन् *n.* are applicable to nouns ending in अ, or a silent consonant, and मान् *m.*—मन्ती *f.*—मन् *n.* to such as terminate in any other vowel than अ.

महन् Great, in all those cases where न् occurs before the radical न्, makes आ, instead of अ, after the radical ह्, as in this example.

महन्

महन् Great, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	महान्	महान्तौ	महान्तः
2.	महानं	do.	महानः
3.	महता	महद्वा	महद्भिः
4.	महते	do.	महद्भ्यः
5.	महतः	do.	do.
6.	do.	महतौ	महतां
7.	महानि	do.	महत्सु
8.	महत्	महान्तौ	महान्तः

Feminine.

Case 1.	महती	महत्वी	महत्यः
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See नदी 3d declension, feminines in ई

Neuter.

Case 1 and 2.	महन्	महती	महान्ति
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3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, like the masculine.

106. NOUNS ending in consonants of the 3d class are formed by the affixes इन्, विन्, भिन्, and आविन्, and may be declined in each gender like धनिन्. Wealthy, an adjective derived from धन Wealth, by the affix इन्.

धनिन्

धनिन् declined:

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	धनी	धनिनौ	धनिनः
2.	धनित्	do.	do.
3.	धनिना	धनिभ्यां	धनिभिः
4.	धनिने	do.	धनिभ्यः
5.	धनिनः	do.	do.
6.	do.	धनिनोः	धनिनां
7.	धनिनि	do.	धनिषु
8.	धनिन्	धनिनौ	धनिनः

Feminine.

Case 1.	धनिनी	धनिन्यो	धनिन्यः
2.	धनिनी	do.	धनिनीः

The rest like नदी. See feminines in ३, 3d declension.

Neuter.

Case 1, 2.	धनि	धनिनी	धनीनि
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The rest like the masculine.

After this example may be declined a great many attributive nouns; such as कामी *m.*—कामिनी *f.*—कामि *n.* Lustful, हर्त्रा *m.*—हर्त्रिणी *f.*—हर्त्रि *n.* Who carries an umbrella, दंडी *m.*—दंडिनी *f.*—दंडि *n.* Who carries a staff, a kind of pilgrim, तपस्वी *m.*—तपस्विनी *f.*—तपस्वि *n.* A zealot, मेधावी *m.*—मेधाविनी *f.*—मेधावि *n.* Of a good understanding, वाक्मी *m.*—वाक्मिनी *f.*—वाक्मि *n.* Verbose, eloquent, एकावी *m.*—एकाविनी *f.*—एकावि *n.* Who is alone, lonely, single.

Anomalies

Anomalies in इन्.

The word पथिन् *m.* A road, मथिन् *m.* A churn-staff, and श्मशिन् *m.* A title of *Indra*, are anomalous. They make the 1st case singular in आ: instead of ई, and assume न् in the first five places immediately before the radical थ and स, as also in the seventh case plural, and 8th dual and plural.

पथिन् declined.

		Masculine.		
		Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	पन्थाः	पन्थानौ	पन्थानः	
2.	पन्थानं	do.	पथः	
3.	पथा	पथिभ्यां	पथिभिः	
4.	पथे	do.	पथिभ्यः	
5.	पथः	do.	do.	
6.	do.	पथोः	पथान्	
7.	पथि	do.	पथिषु	
8.	पथिन्	पन्थानौ	पन्थानः	

107. NOUNS ending in consonants of the 4th class include participles and other attributives formed by the terminations वस् and ईयस्, and which respectively form their 1st case in वान् or ईयान् *m.* उषी or ईयसी *f.* and वः वान् or ईयः *n.* The word ययाचिवस् Who formerly sought, or was seeking, which is the proper form of the participle of the 1st past tense, in the 1st or common active voice, may serve as an example of such as end in वस्.

ययाचिवस्

यथाचिदम् declined.

Masculine.

Case	Sing.	Dual	Plur.
1.	यथाचिवान्	यथाचिवानौ	यथाचिवानः
2.	यथाचिवान्	do.	यथान्युषः
3.	यथान्युषा	यथाचिवद्वा	यथाचिवद्भिः
4.	यथान्युषे	do.	यथाचिवद्भ्यः
5.	यथान्युषः	do.	do.
6.	do.	यथान्युषोः	यथान्युषां
7.	यथान्युषि	do.	यथाचिवत्सु

Feminine.

Case 1.	यथान्युषी	यथान्युष्यौ	यथान्युष्यः
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The rest regular like नदी in the 3d declension.

Neuter.

Case 1 and 2.	यथाचिवन् or यथाचिवः	यथान्युषौ	यथान्युषि
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The rest like the masculine.

In like manner may be declined the attributive विदम् Learned, derived from विद् Know, and वस्.

विदम् declined.

Masculine.

Case 1.	विद्वान्	विद्वानौ	विद्वानः
2.	विद्वान्	do.	विदुषः
3.	विदुषा	विद्वद्वा	विद्वद्भिः
4.	विदुषे	do.	विद्वद्भ्यः
5.	विदुषः	do.	do.
6.	do.	विदुषोः	विदुषां
7.	विदुषि	do.	विद्वत्सु
8.	विद्वन्	विद्वानौ	विद्वानः

Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	विदुषी	विदुष्यो	विदुष्यः

The rest like feminines of the 3d declension, नदी

Neuter.

Case 1 and 2	विदुषा	विदुषा	विदुषाणि
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The rest like the masculine.

पुंस Male, masculine, though not strictly formed by the affix वस्, is nevertheless declined, for the most part, like the above examples, in the masculine gender only.

*Masculine.***पुंस** declined.

Case 1.	पुमान्	पुमांसो	पुमांसः
2.	पुमांस	do.	पुमः
3.	पुंसा	पुंभ्यां	पुंभिः
4.	पुंसे	do.	पुंभ्यः
5.	पुंसः	do.	do.
6.	do.	पुंसोः	पुंसां
7.	पुंसि	do.	पुंसु or पुंसु
8.	पुमन्	पुमांसौ	पुमांसः

Such words of this class as end in इयस् are adjectives in the superlative degree, and may be declined like गरियस् Heavily, very heavy, from गुरु Heavy, important, grave, and the affix इयस्

गरीयस् declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	गरीयान्	गरीयासौ	गरीयांसः
2.	गरीयां	do.	गरीयसः
3.	गरीयसा	गरीयद्वा	गरीयद्भिः
4.	गरीयसे	do.	गरीयद्भ्यः
5.	गरीयसः	do.	do.
6.	do.	गरीयसोः	गरीयसां
7.	गरीयसि	do.	गरीयन्सु

Feminine.

Case 1. गरीयसो &c. like feminines in ३d declension.

Neuter.

Case 1 and 2. गरीयः गरीयसी गरीयांसि

The rest like the masculine.

After this last example may be declined any other adjectives, which take the same form in the superlative degree; such as यवीयस् Youngest, exceedingly young, लघ्वीयस् Lightest, exceedingly light, मत्तियस् Most intelligent, वृषीयस् Oldest, दूरीयस् Most distant, &c.

108. NOUNS terminating in silent consonants of the 4th class, in their crude state end in अन्, and, for the most part, make their first case sing. if masculine, in आ, and if neuter, in अ. Those of this class which end in वन् or भन्, the व or भ being combined with the preceding consonant, must be declined like ब्रह्मन्, which, as a masculine, signifies God the creator, and as a neuter, God, abstractedly from all qualities: but others, where the termination is not preceded by conjunct consonants, differ in several cases, and are therefore anomalous. There are not a great many words of the 4th class.

ब्रह्मन्

अङ्गन् declinet.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	ब्रह्मा	ब्रह्माणौ	ब्रह्माणि
2.	ब्रह्माणं	do.	ब्रह्माणः
3.	ब्रह्मण्य	ब्रह्मभ्यां	ब्रह्मभिः
4.	ब्रह्मणे	do.	ब्रह्मभ्यः
5.	ब्रह्मणः	do.	do.
6.	do.	ब्रह्मणोः	ब्रह्मणां
7.	ब्रह्मणि	do.	ब्रह्मसु
8.	ब्रह्मन्	ब्रह्माणौ	ब्रह्मणः

Obs. Such females as may occur, formed from masculines in अङ्, of this class, are declined like feminines in ई, as ब्रह्मणी The consort of *Brahmā*, रसो A queen, ब्रह्मणी A female of the *Brahman* tribe. See नदी 3d declension.

Neuter.

Case 1 and 2.	ब्रह्म	ब्रह्मणौ	ब्रह्मणि
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, like the masculine,			
8.	ब्रह्मन् or ब्रह्म	ब्रह्मणौ	ब्रह्मणि

After these examples, according to their genders, are declined the following words: अश्वन् m. A rodd, अत्स्मन् m. Air, spirit, soul, self, कर्मन् Work, अथर्वन् m. A *Brahman*, अथर्वन् n. One of the *Vedas*, मघन् n. A place of abode, नर्म्मन् n. Sport, pleasure, जन्मन् m. Birth, वम्भन् m. Armour, लङ्मन् n. Mark, distinction, भम्भन् n. Game, roed, sugar-cane, पर्वन् n. Joint, knot, division of a book, वर्मन् n. Leather, skin, वत्सन् n. Road, path, eyelid, क्मन् Cover, lid, sacret, यज्वन् m. Why sacrifices, and a few others, with their compounds; such as

अग्रजम्भन् A *Brother*, an elder brother. When placed adjectively they may be declined in three genders.

Anomalies in जन्.

राजन् A king, one of the military order, declined.

	<i>Masculine.</i>		
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Case 1.	राजा	राजानौ	राजानः
2.	राजाने	do.	राजः
3.	राजा	राजभ्यां	राजभिः
4.	राजे	do.	राजभ्यः
5.	राजः	do.	do.
6.	do.	राजोः	राज्ञो
7.	राशि or राजनि	do.	राजसु
8.	राजन्	राजानौ	राजानः

Obs. The feminine of राजा is राज्ञी. See 3d declension.

श्वन् A dog, declined.

	<i>Masculine.</i>		
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Case 1.	श्वः	श्वानौ	श्वानः
2.	श्वाने	do.	श्वः
3.	श्वः	श्वभ्यां	श्वभिः
4.	श्वे	do.	श्वभ्यः
5.	श्वः	do.	do.
6.	do.	श्वोः	श्वानो
7.	श्वनि	श्वनोः	श्वसु
8.	श्वन्	श्वानौ	श्वानः

Obs. The feminine of श्वः is श्वनी declined like feminines in ई of the 9th declension. See नदी.

युवन्

युवन् declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	युवा	युवानौ	युवानः
2.	युवान्	do.	यूनाः
3.	यूना	युवभ्यां	युवभिः
4.	यूने	do.	युवभ्यः
5.	यूनः	do.	do.
6.	do.	यूनोः	यूनां
7.	यूनि	do.	युवसु
8.	युवन्	युवानौ	युवानः

Obs. The feminine of युवा is युवती or युवति.

Neuter.

Case 1 and 2.	युव	युवणी	युवाणि
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3, 4, 5, 6, 7, like the masculine.

मघवन् A title of Indra, is declined like युवन्, except that in those cases where the radical व of युवन् is changed to उ, that of this word is with the preceding vowel अ, changed to ओ, thus making मघोनः, मघोना, &c. मघवन् A title of Indra, declined.

Masculine.

Case 1.	मघवा	मघवानौ	मघवानः
2.	मघवान्	do.	मघोनः
3.	मघोना	मघवभ्यां	मघवभिः
4.	मघोनि	do.	मघवभ्यः
5.	मघोनः	do.	do.
6.	do.	मघोनोः	मघोनां
7.	मघोनि	do.	मघवसु
8.	मघवन्	मघवानौ	मघवानः

अर्चन् A heroic declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	अर्चा	अर्चन्तौ	अर्चन्तः
2.	अर्चन्तं	do.	do.
3.	अर्चन्ता	अर्चन्तः	अर्चन्तिः
4.	अर्चन्ते	do.	अर्चन्तः
5.	अर्चन्तः	do.	do.
6.	do.	अर्चन्तौ	अर्चन्ता
7.	अर्चन्ति	do.	अर्चन्तु
8.	अर्चन्	अर्चन्तौ	अर्चन्तः

पूषन् An epithet of the sun, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	पूषा	पूषणौ	पूषणः
2.	पूषणं	do.	पूषणः or पूषः
3.	पूषणा or पूषा	पूषभ्या	पूषभिः
4.	पूषो or पूषे	do.	पूषभ्यः
5.	पूषाः or पूषः	do.	do.
6.	do. or do.	पूषणोः or पूषोः	पूषणां or पूषां
7.	पूषिण, पूषणि or पूषि	do. or do.	पूषन्तु
8.	पूषन्	पूषणौ	पूषणः

अर्यमन् The sun, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual	Plur.
Case 1.	अर्यमा	अर्यमणौ	अर्यमणः
2.	अर्यमाणं	do.	do.
3.	अर्यमणा	अर्यमभ्यां	अर्यमभिः
4.	अर्यमणे	do.	अर्यमभ्यः
5.	अर्यमणः	do.	do.
6.	do.	अर्यमणोः	अर्यमणा
7.	अर्यमणि	do.	अर्यमनु
8.	अर्यमन्	अर्यमणो	अर्यमणः

ब्रह्महन् Who kills a Brâhman, and other compounds with the verbal root हन्. Same, say, substitute य for ह before the 2nd plur. 3d, 4th, and 5th sing. 6th sing. 6th dual and plur. and 7th sing. and dual.

ब्रह्महन् declined.

Masculine.

Case 1.	ब्रह्महा	ब्रह्महणौ	ब्रह्महणः
2.	हणं	do.	हणः
3.	हणा	हभ्यां	हभिः
4.	हणे	do.	हभ्यः
5.	हणः	do.	do.
6.	do.	हणोः	हणा
7.	हणि	do.	हणु
8.	हन्	हणौ	हणः

So may be declined पृथ्वहन् A tile of the god Puthra, &c.

Nouns of number, which in their crude state end in जन्, are declined after one form for all genders, and in the plural number only.

पञ्चन्

पंचन् Five, declined.

Plural.

- Cases 1. पंच 2. पंच 3. पंचभिः 4. पंचभ्यः
5. पंचभ्यः 6. पंचानां 7. पंचसु 8. पंच

Thus may also be declined सप्तन् Seven, अष्टन् Eight, नवन् Nine, दशन् Ten. But अष्टन् Eight, has two forms.

अष्टन् Eight, declined.

- Cases 1. अष्ट or अष्टौ 2. अष्ट or अष्टौ 3. अष्टभिः or अष्टाभिः
4. अष्टभ्यः or अष्टाभ्यः 5. अष्टभ्यः or अष्टाभ्यः 6. अष्टानां
7. अष्टसु or अष्टासु 8. अष्ट or अष्टौ

अहन् *Day*, makes अहः (lik अहर) in the 3rd case singular, अहो before the signs of the cases beginning with भि, अष्ट or अष्टन् before such as begin with a vowel, and अहम् or अहः before सु or the 7th case plural; as in the following examples.

अहन् declined.

Nominative.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Cases 1, 2, 8.	अहः	अहो or अहनी	अहानि
3.	अहो	अहोभ्यां	अहोभिः
4.	अहो	do.	अहोभ्यः
5.	अहः	do.	do.
6.	do.	अहोः	अहां
7.	अह्नि or अहनि do.		अहःसु or अहम्सु.

109. NOUNS of the 6th class ending in क्, ख्, ग्, or घ्, make their 1st case singular in क् or ग्, and substitute ग् for either of those radical letters before the signs of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th case dual and plural, which begin with भि, and न् before that of the 7th case plural, which has

सु for

म् for its initial. In all the other cases also radical final is preserved. They may be declined like the compound term सर्वशक्. An attributive of three genders derived from सर्व All, and the verbal root शक् Able.

सर्वशक् Omnipotent, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	सर्वशक् or शग	सर्वशको	सर्वशकाः
2.	शकं	do.	do.
3.	शका	शक्या	शक्भिः
4.	शके	do.	शक्यः
5.	शका	do.	do.
6.	do.	शकोः	शको
7.	शकि	do.	शक्न्
8.	शक्	शको	शकाः

Feminine.

The feminine is like the masculine; or if made to terminate in ई, it is declined like feminines of the 3d declension.

Neuter.

Case 1 and 2. सर्वशक् or शग् सर्वशकी सर्वशकि

The rest like the masculine.

After this example may be declined चित्रलित् Who writes wonderfully well.

चित्रलित्

चित्रनिष् declined.
Heard *Maleline.*

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	<i>चित्रनिष्</i> or <i>निष्</i>	<i>चित्रनिषौ</i>	<i>चित्रनिष्ठः</i>
2.	<i>निष्ठं</i>	do.	do.
3.	<i>निष्ठा</i>	<i>निष्ठ्यां</i>	<i>निष्ठिभिः</i>
4.	<i>निष्ठे</i>	do.	<i>निष्ठ्यः</i>
5.	<i>निष्ठः</i>	do.	do.
6.	do.	<i>निष्ठोः</i>	<i>निष्ठां</i>
7.	<i>निष्ठि</i>	do.	<i>निष्ठसु</i>
8.	Like the nominative.		

Feminine.

The feminine is like the masculine.

Neuter.

Case 1 and 2. *चित्रनिष्* or *निष्* *चित्रनिष्ठी* *चित्रनिष्ठि*

The rest like the masculine.

If any words should occur in *ग* or *घ*, which can seldom happen, they may be inflected upon the same principles as these two examples, which may serve for most of the other classes which follow this in due succession.

110. It may be observed as a general rule, applicable to this, and most of the following classes, that such words as form their 1st case sing. masc. in *क* or *ग*, *द* or *ड*, *न* or *ड*, *प* or *ब*, respectively substitute for the radical finals *ग*, *ड*, *द*, and *ब*, before the 1st cases beginning with *भ*, as *भ्यां*, *भिः*, &c. and *क*, *द*, *न*, and *प*, before *भु*, the 7th case plural; but before all the other cases, which begin with a vowel, such as *जौ*, *अः*, *अं*, &c. the radical final, whatever it may chance to be, is retained. Such as are neuter assume a *नल* before the final radical in the 1st and 2d cases plural.

NOUNS

III. NOUNS of the 7th class, ending in वृ, कृ, ज्ञ, or शृ, of which some make their 1st case singular by substituting कृ or शृ for their radical finals, others ट or उ, and a few are anomalous. The former are for the most part declined like words of the preceding class, and are त्वक् Skin, वाक् Speech, रूज् Disease, असृज् a Blood, ऋत्विज् A sort of priest; with compounds, formal with such verbal roots as मुक् Shook, युज् Join, couple, वृज् Grow strong, and a few others. But those which form the nominative singular in ट or उ, such as compounds with भ्राज्, वाज्, राज्, &c. may be declined like देवभ्राज्, What enlightens the Gods or ecclesiastical, an epithet of the sun.

देवभ्राज् declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	देवभ्राट् or भ्राट्	देवभ्राजौ	देवभ्राजः
2.	भ्राजौ	do.	do.
3.	भ्राजा	भ्राजभ्यां	भ्राजभिः &c.

Feminine.

The feminine is either like the masculine, or makes देवभ्राजी, and is then regularly declined like नदी, a feminine in ई of the 3d declension.

Neuter.

Case 1. 2.	देवभ्राट् or भ्राट्	देवभ्राजी	देवभ्राजि
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The rest like the masculine.

After this example are declined विभ्राज् Particularly splendid, मभ्राज् Who shines or reigns universally (the supreme sovereign), and other similar compounds; with परिभ्राज् One who moves about, or one who has renounced all worldly things, विश्वसृज् Who creates the universe, परिमृज् Who sweeps or cleanses about, देवैर्ज् Who worships the Gods

with offerings; and a few others derived from the same roots; except **विश्वराज** An universal sovereign, which lengthens the final vowel of **विश्व** whenever the radical **ज** of **राज** is altered, as in 1st sing. **विश्वाराद** or **विश्वाराज**, &c. But **विश्वसुज**, according to some authors, should be declined like nouns in **ज** which end the 1st case sing. in **कु** or **गु**.

Anomalies in च, क्, ज, श.

Of words ending in **च** there is a certain number compounded of the verbal root **गच्छ** Move, which make their 1st case in **इ**, dropping the radical **च**. The words principally to be considered under this head are **प्राञ्च** Eastern, **अवाञ्च** Southern, **प्रत्यञ्च** Western, and **उदञ्च** Northern; which terms are, by some authors, said to be composed of **अञ्च**, and the inseparable preposition **प्र** For, south, forward, **अव** From, or down, **प्रति** Back, backward, and **उत्** Up, upward. The *Hindus* make the East their first point, and imagining themselves facing the rising sun, use the terms forward and backward for east and west. The north they consider as upwards, and the south as downwards.

प्राञ्च Eastern, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	प्राङ्	प्राञ्चौ	प्राञ्चः
2.	प्राचं	do.	प्राचः
3.	प्राचा	प्राग्भ्यां	प्राग्भिः
4.	प्राचे	do.	प्राग्भ्यः
5.	प्राचः	do.	प्राग्भ्यः
6.	do.	प्राचोः	प्राचोः
7.	प्राचि	do.	प्राचुः

Feminine.

Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	प्राची	प्राच्यौ	प्राच्यः

The rest regular like नदी in the 3d declension.

Neuter.

	Case 1.	2.	प्राच	प्राची	प्राचि
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The rest like the masculine.

अवाञ् Southern, is, by analogy, declined like प्राञ्

प्रत्यञ् Western, declined

Masculine.

Case	1.	प्रत्यङ्	प्रत्यचौ	प्रत्यचः
2.	प्रत्यचं	do.	प्रतीचः	
3.	प्रतीचा	प्रत्यग्भ्यां	प्रत्यग्भिः	
4.	प्रतीचे	do.	प्रत्यग्भ्यः	
5.	प्रतीचः	do.	do.	
6.	do.	प्रतीचोः	प्रतीचां	
7.	प्रतीचि	do.	प्रत्यञ्	

Feminine.

Case	1.	प्रतीची	प्रतीच्यौ	प्रतीच्यः
2.	प्रतीचीं	do.	प्रतीचीः	

The rest like नदी 3d declension.

Neuter.

Case	1.	2.	प्रत्यङ्	प्रतीची	प्रत्यचि
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The rest like the masculine.

उदञ् Northern, is declined like प्रत्यञ्

When the verbal root अञ्, forming the last member of a compound, signifies honour, worship, or respect, it is thus declined.

प्राञ्

प्राञ् Who worships, declined.*

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	प्राङ्	प्राञ्चो	प्राञ्चः
2.	प्राञ्चं	do.	do.
3.	प्राञ्चा	प्राङ्भ्यां	प्राङ्भिः
4.	प्राञ्चे	do.	प्राङ्भ्यः
5.	प्राञ्चः	do.	do.
6.	do.	प्राञ्चोः	प्राञ्चौ
7.	प्राञ्चि	do.	प्राङ्क्षु or प्राङ्क्षु

Feminine.

The feminine is either the same as the masculine, or may be declined like feminines in ई, making in the 1st case प्राञ्चो, प्राञ्च्यो, प्राञ्च्यः, like नदी 3d declension.

Neuter.

Case 1, 2.	प्राङ्	प्राञ्ची	प्राञ्चि
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The rest like the masculine.

निर्यञ् Moving away, another compound with the root अञ्, differs from प्रत्यञ् Western, in the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th singular, 6th and 7th dual, and 2nd and 6th plural, in all which cases य् is introduced before the radical final.

निर्यञ्

निर्यञ्च declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	निर्यञ्चः	निर्यञ्चौ	निर्यञ्चः
2.	निर्यञ्चं	do.	निर्यञ्चः
3.	निर्यञ्चा	निर्यञ्चभ्यां	निर्यञ्चिभिः
4.	निर्यञ्चे	do.	निर्यञ्चभ्यः
5.	निर्यञ्चः	do.	do.
6.	do.	निर्यञ्चोः	निर्यञ्चोः
7.	निर्यञ्चि	do.	निर्यञ्चु

Feminine.

Case 1.	निर्यञ्चो	निर्यञ्च्यो	निर्यञ्च्यः
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The rest like नदी 3d declension.

Neuter.

Case 1. 2.	निर्यञ्च	निर्यञ्चौ	निर्यञ्चि
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The rest like the masculine.

There are several other compounds of अञ्च : such as सम्यञ्च Moving together, alike, or equally, देव्यञ्च Worshipping the Gods, विश्व्यञ्च Moving universally, and सद्यञ्च Moving along with, where the first members of these compounds are respectively changed from सम्, देव, विश्व, and सह, to समि, देवदि, विश्वदि, and सदि. They are declined like प्रत्यञ्च Western.

Compounds with प्राक् Aik, besides being inflected like देवप्राक्, according to some authors, substitute श् for क् before certain cases.

तत्त्व

नन्व प्राश् Who asks the particulars, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	नन्व प्राश् or प्राइ	नन्व प्राश्च or प्राशौ	नन्व प्राश्ः or प्राशाः
2.	प्राश् or प्राशं	do.	do.
3.	प्राश् or प्राशा	प्राश्भ्यां	प्राश्भिः
4.	प्राश् or प्राशे	do.	प्राश्भ्यः
5.	प्राश्ः or प्राशः	do.	do.
6.	do. or do.	प्राश्ः or प्राशोः	प्राश्ः or प्राशां
7.	प्राश्चि or प्राशि	do.	प्रादसु

Feminine.

The feminine is either like the masculine, or makes नन्वप्राश्चि and is declined like नदी, declension 3d.

Neuter.

Case 1. 2. नन्वप्राक् नन्वप्राश्चि or प्राशी नन्वप्रांश्चि

The rest like the masculine.

Of nouns in ज्, असृज् a. Blood, खज् Limping, and अवयाज् An inferior worshipper, are anomalous in some cases.

असृज् Blood, declined.

Neuter.

Case 1.	असृक् or असृग्	असृजौ	असृजि
2.	do.	do.	do. or असृजि
3.	असृजा or अस्ना	असृग्भ्यां	असृग्भिः
4.	असृजे or अस्ने	do.	असृग्भ्यः
5.	असृजः	do.	do.
6.	do.	असृजोः	असृजां
7.	असृजि	do.	असृजसु

खज्

खञ्ज् Limping, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	खन्	खञौ	खञ्जः
2.	खञ	do.	do.
3.	खञा	खञ्भ्यां	खञ्भिः
4.	खञे	do.	खञ्भ्यः
5.	खञः	do.	do.
6.	do.	खञोः	खञां
7.	खञि	do.	खञ्मु

अवयाज् An inferior worshipper, declined.

Masculine.

Case 1.	अवयाः	अवयाञौ	अवयाजः
2.	अवयाञ	do.	do.
3.	अवयाजा	अवयोभ्यां	अवयोभिः
4.	अवयाजे	do.	अवयोभ्यः
5.	अवयाजः	do.	do.
6.	do.	अवयाजोः	अवयाजां
7.	अवयाजि	do.	अवयाक्षु

112. NOUNS of the 8th class ending in द्, ड्, झ्, or ढ् can seldom appear; but should any occur, they make their 1st case singular in द् or ड्, and may be regularly declined like those of the preceding class which form the 1st case singular in the same letters.

113. NOUNS of the 9th class ending in न्, थ्, द्, or ध्, change the radical final to न् or ह् in the 1st case singular, to ह् in the 3d, 4th, and 5th cases dual and plural, and to न् in the 7th case plural; and they are, for the most part, inflected after the example of हरिन् Green, a noun of three genders.

हरिन्

हरिन् Green, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	हरिन् or हरिद्	हरितौ	हरिन्:
2.	हरितं	do.	do.
3.	हरिना	हरिभ्यां	हरिभिः
4.	हरिने	do.	हरिभ्यः
5.	हरिन्:	do.	do.
6.	do.	हरितोः	हरिणां
7.	हरिनि	do.	हरिन्बु

Feminine.

The feminine is like the masculine.

Neuter.

Case 1. 2.	हरित्	हरिणी	हरिनि
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The rest like the masculine.

After one or other of these forms, according to the gender, may be declined all regular words of the above description; such as मरुन् *n.* The wind; विधुन् *f.* Lightning, lightning; नम्यन् *f.* Wealth; जगन् *n.* The world; अग्निचिन् *n.* A fire-place, a funeral pile; अग्निमश् *Who* eats fire (by friction); हृद् *n.* The chest; कप्याद् *f.* Fleethaster; पद *f.* A couplet, or verse; कुमुद् *f.* A hump; ककुद् *f.* A hump; तपद् *f.* A certain bird; तरद् *f.* A mountain; दण्ड *f.* A kind of stone used as a muller; भनद् *f.* The womb; शरद् *f.* A season of the year; मैविद् *f.* Acknowledgment, consent; प्रतिपद् *f.* The 16 and 15th of the lunar month; उपनिषद् *f.* The mysteries of the Hindu religion; with compounds of which the root विद् *Know*, is the last member; such as धर्मविद् *One* who is acquainted with the religious and moral duties. But compounds

with

with the root बुध् Know, though otherwise regular, have the peculiarity of changing the बु to भ् in the 1st case singular, 3d, 4th, and 5th cases dual and plural, and 7th plural; as नन्वबुध् Who knows the principle, which in those cases makes नन्वमुद्भां &c. समिध्. Firwood, fuel, and others in भ् are in all cases regular.

Obs. With respect to words of this class ending in न्, care must be taken not to confound with them those of the 1st and 2nd classes.

यक्न् n. A disease of the spleen, and शक्न् n. Ordure, are either regular, like हरिन्, or have another form in some cases.

यक्न् declined.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	यक्न्	यक्नी	यक्नि
2.	do.	do.	dr. or यक्नी
3.	यक्ना or यक्ना	यक्भ्यां or यक्भ्यां	यक्भिः or यक्भिः
4.	यक्ने यक्ने	do. or do.	यक्भ्यः or यक्भ्यः
5.	यक्नः or यक्नः	do. or do.	do. or do.
6.	do. or do.	यक्नोः or यक्नोः	यक्नां or यक्नां
7.	यक्नि or यक्नि	do. or do.	यक्नु

Compounds with पाद् Foot, such as सुपाद् Having a beautiful foot, and व्याघ्रपाद् Tiger-foot, the name of a plant, make पद् in the masculine and feminine, before the 2nd plural, and following cases; except the 7th plural, where the radical आ is resumed. In the neuter gender पाद् makes पाद् or पद्, पदो and पन्दि in the 1st and 2nd cases singular, dual, and plural; but the rest like the masculine.

दन् for दन् A tooth, sometimes makes 1. दन्, दन्तो, दन्तः 2. दन्, दन्तो, दन्; and drops the radical न् in all the other cases. Or the word may be regularly declined, as in the 1st declension.

114. NOUNS of the 10th class ending in *पू*, *फ*, *बू* and *भू* form the 1st case singular in *पू* or *बू*, and change the radical final to *बू*, in supplying the 3d, 4th, and 5th cases dual and plural, and to *पू* in the 7th case plural. There are not many words of this description; but should any occur, they may be declined, in the masculine and feminine, like *ककुभू*. A relative point in the horizon, with the exception of *अपू*, which is anomalous.

ककुभू declined.

Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	<i>ककुभू</i> or <i>ककुबू</i>	<i>ककुभो</i>	<i>ककुभः</i>
2.	<i>ककुभं</i>	do.	do.
3.	<i>ककुभा</i>	<i>ककुभ्यां</i>	<i>ककुभिः</i>
4.	<i>ककुभे</i>	do.	<i>ककुभ्यः</i>
5.	<i>ककुभः</i>	do.	do.
6.	do.	<i>ककुभोः</i>	<i>ककुभां</i>
7.	<i>ककुभि</i>	do.	<i>ककुभु</i>

अपू, Water, is thus declined in the plural number only

अपू declined.

Feminine.

Plur.

Case 1.	<i>आपः</i>
2.	<i>अपः</i>
3.	<i>अभिः</i>
4.	<i>अभ्यः</i>
5.	<i>अभ्यः</i>
6.	<i>अपां</i>
7.	<i>अप्सु</i>

Compounds, of which the second member is अय, may be regularly declined according to the general rule, in three genders; as स्वय, Pol. felling good water; making, however, in the 1st and 2nd plural, in the neuter स्वयि or स्वायि.

115. NOUNS of the 11th class ending in य, र, ल, व. There are none in य. In र are गिर f. Speech, language; पुर City; धुर f. A barthen; and द्वार f. A door; with वार n. Water, and चतुर्व Four. If any occur in ल they are regular, the radical final undergoing no change. In व there are very few; among which are दिव f. The sky, and its compounds: such as सुदिव Having a good sky (as a day).

गिर Speech, declined.

Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	गीः	गिरौ	गिरः
2.	गिरं	do.	do.
3.	गिरा	गीर्भ्यीं	गीर्भिः
4.	गिरि	do.	गीर्भ्यः
5.	गिरः	do.	do.
6.	do.	गिरौः	गिरां
7.	गिरि	do.	गीर्षु

So पुर, धुर, and द्वार, which in the 1st case singular make पृः, धृः, and द्वीः.

वार n. Water, declined.

Neuter.

Case 1. 2.	वाः	वारी	वारि
3.	वारा	वाभ्यीं	वाभिः

The rest regular like गिर.

चतुर् Four, in its primitive state, is inflected in the plural number only; making in the masculine 1. चत्वारः, 2. चतुरः, 3. चतुर्भिः, 4. चतुर्भ्यः, 5. *ditto*, 6. चतुर्वी, 7. चतुर्षु. In the feminine चतस्र is substituted: as 1. चतस्रः, 2. *do*, 3. चतस्रभिः, 4. चतस्रभ्यः, 5. *do*, 6. चतसृणां or चतसृणां, 7. चतसृषु. In the neuter gender it makes, in its 1st and 2d cases, चत्वारि, and in the rest like the masculine. But if the same word be the last of a compound, bearing an attributive signification, it may be declined in each gender and number.

प्रियचतुर् Who hath four favourites, declined.

Masculine and Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	प्रिय चत्वारः	प्रिय चत्वारो	प्रिय चत्वारः
2.	चत्वारं	<i>do</i> .	चतुरः
3.	चतुरा	चतुर्भ्यौ	चतुर्भिः
4.	चतुरे	<i>do</i> .	चतुर्भ्यः
5.	चतुरः	<i>do</i> .	<i>do</i> .
6.	<i>do</i> .	चतुरोः	चतुरां
7.	चतुरि	<i>do</i> .	चतुर्षु
8.	चतुः	चत्वारो	चत्वारः

Neuter.

Case 1. 2. प्रिय चतुः प्रिय चत्वारो प्रियचत्वारि

The rest like the masculine.

दिक् *f.* Sky, heaven, makes, द्यौः in the 1st case singular, द्यु before the seven cases which begin with a consonant, and दिक् in every other place.

दिक्

दिव् declined.

Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	द्यौः	दिवो	दिवः
2.	दिवं	do.	do.
3.	दिव्या	द्युभ्यां	द्युभिः
4.	दिवे	do.	द्युभ्यः
5.	दिवः	do.	do.
6.	do.	दिवोः	दिवाम्
7.	दिवि	do.	द्युषु

So मुदिक् Having a fine sky (epithet of a fine day), in the masculine and feminine is declined like the primitive word; but in the neuter thus:

मुदिक् declined.

Neuter.

Case 1, 2.	मुद्यु	मुदिवी	मुदीवि
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The rest like the masculine and feminine.

116. NOUNS of the 12th class in श्, ष्, स्.

Of such of this class as end in श्, some form the 1st case singular in क् or ग्, and others in द् or ड्. Of the former are दिश्. Any relative point, or situation in the horizon; दृश्. Sight, eye; and compounds with the verbal roots दिश् Point, show; दृश् See, स्पृश् Touch, and मृश् Consult, advise; and of the latter are compounds with विश् Enter, and नश् Perish, be lost. But नश् changes its radical final to either क् or ग्, or द् and ड्, at the option of the writer. By a due observance of the rule laid down, p. 80. 116, the declination of nouns in श् will be found easy.

मर्म स्पृश्

मर्म स्पृश What touches the heart, declined.

Masculine and Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	मर्म स्पृक् or गृ	मर्म स्पृशौ	मर्म स्पृशः
2.	स्पृशं	do.	do.
3.	स्पृशा	स्पृश्यां	स्पृग्भिः
4.	स्पृशे	do.	स्पृग्भ्यः
5.	स्पृशः	do.	do.
6.	do.	स्पृशोः	स्पृशां
7.	स्पृशि	do.	स्पृक्षु
8.	As the 1st.		

Neuter.

Case 1. 2. मर्म स्पृक् मर्म स्पृशी मर्म स्पृशि

The rest like the masculine.

After the above example may be declined compounds with दिश्, दृश् and मृश्, in every gender; and दिश् and दृश्, considered as nouns substantives, in the feminine gender only, which is the same as the masculine.

गृहविश Who enters a house, declined.

Masculine and Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	गृहविद् or इ	गृहविशौ	गृहविशः
2.	विशं	do.	do.
3.	विशा	विश्यां	विद्भिः
4.	विशे	do.	विद्भ्यः
5.	विशः	do.	do.
6.	do.	विशोः	विशां
7.	विशि	do.	विदसु
8.	As the 1st case.		

Neuter.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Cafe 1. 2. गृहविद	गृहविशी	गृहवोशि

The rest like the masculine.

Nouns of the 12th class in *वृ*, for the most part, substitute : for the radical final in the 1st case singular, *इ* in the 2d, 4th, and 5th cases dual and plural: and, optionally, *ः* in the 7th plural; and if the vowel preceding the final consonant be *इ* or *उ*, it is usually made *ई* or *ऊ* in those cases, except in the 1st neuter.

मञ्जुष A companion, is thus declined.

Masculine and Feminine.

Cafe 1.	मञ्जूः	मञ्जुषो	मञ्जुषः
2.	मञ्जुषे	do.	do.
3.	मञ्जुषा	मञ्जूभ्यां	मञ्जूभिः
4.	मञ्जुषे	do.	मञ्जूभ्यः
5.	मञ्जुषः	do.	do.
6.	do.	मञ्जुषोः	मञ्जुषां
7.	मञ्जुषि	do.	मञ्जूषु or मञ्जूष्व
8.	As the 1st case.		

Neuter.

Cafe 1. 2.	मञ्जूः	मञ्जुषी	मञ्जूषि.
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The rest like the masculine.

After this example, according to the gender, may be declined आशिष *f*.

A blessing: हविष *n*. Clarified butter; धनुष *n*. A bow; and वसुष *n*.

An eye.

दोष *m.* The arm, may likewise be so inflected; but as it is optional to subjoin a nasal to the radical ष् in some of the cases, the following example will explain it.

दोष The arm, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	दोः	दोषौ	दोषः
2.	दोषं	do.	do. or दोषाः
3.	दोषा or दोष्णा	दोष्यौ	दोषिः
4.	दोषे or दोष्णे	do.	दोष्यः
5.	दोषः or दोष्णः	do.	do.
6.	do.	दोषोः or दोष्णो	दोषां or दोष्णां
7.	दोषि or दोष्णि	do.	दोषुः or दोष्णु
8.	Like the 1st case.		

चिकिर्ष्व A derivative of volition, signifying Who wants to do, makes
1. चिकीः, चिकिषौ, चिकिर्षः. 2. चिकिर्ष, चिकिषौ, चिकिर्षः.
3. चिकिर्षा, चिकीर्ष्यां, चिकीर्षिः, and so on, dropping the ष् before every termination beginning with a consonant, and resuming it before those which begin with a vowel.

Verbal radicals in ष्, unconnected with क्, as in the character क्ष, such as त्विष् Flame, मुष् Steal, and the like, forming the last member of a compound, substitute द् or ड् in the 1st singular, and consequently ड् before the 6th terminations beginning with भ्; and द् in the 7th plural. धान्यमुष् Who steals grain, may serve as an example.

Masculine.

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Masculine and Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	धान्यमुद्र or मुद्र, धान्यमुषो	धान्यमुषौ	धान्यमुषः
2.	मुषं	do.	do.
3.	मुषा	मुद्रभ्यां	मुद्रभिः
4.	मुषे	do.	मुद्रभ्यः
5.	मुषः	do.	do.
6.	do.	मुषोः	मुषां
7.	मुषि	do.	मुद्रसु
8.	As the 1st case.		

Neuter.

Case 1. 2.	धान्यमुद्र	धान्यमुषौ	धान्यमुषि
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The rest like the masculine.

Compound epithets, whereof the last term is a verbal radical ending in ष् connected with क्, so as to form क्ष्, are subject to change that double character to द् or ड्, क् or ग् in the usual places. गोरक्ष Who guards cattle, being subject to both forms (according to some grammarians) may serve as an example. गोरक्ष declined.

Masculine and Feminine.

Case 1.	गोरक् or रक्,	गोरक्षौ	गोरक्षः
	रद् or रड्		
2.	गोरक्षं	do.	do.
3.	गोरक्षा	गोरक्ष्यां or गोरडभ्यां	गोरक्षिः or गोरडभिः
4.	गोरक्षे	do. or do.	गोरक्ष्यः or गोरडभ्यः
5.	गोरक्षः	do. or do.	do. or do.
6.	do.	गोरक्षोः	गोरक्षां
7.	गोरक्षि	do.	गोरक्षु or गोरदसु

O

The

The verbal root नक्ष Pare, forming similar compounds, is also declined after both these forms.

पिपश् Wanting to cook, makes पिपक् or गृ, &c. only; as do दिदश् Wanting to burn, and विवश् Wanting to say; but विविश् Wanting to enter, makes विविद् or इ, &c.

The word षष् Six, makes षट् in the 1st and 2d cases plural, is declinable in the plural number only, and preserves the form in all genders; as 1. षट् 2. षट् 3. षड्भिः 4. षड्भ्यः 5. षड्भ्यः 6. षणो 7. षट्सु.

Nouns of the 12th class in सू, exclusive of those already noticed in the 4th class, (p. 69. 107.) are declined according to the following rules:

Such as end in अस्, if masculine or feminine, for the most part, make आः in the 1st case singular, and change the अस् to ओ before those cases which begin with भ्, but are in other respects regular. The compound attributive सुवचस् Of good speech, from सु Good, well, and वचस् Speech, may serve as an example.

सुवचस् declined.

Masculine and Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	सुवचाः	सुवचसौ	सुवचनः
2.	सुवचसं	do.	do.
3.	सुवचना	सुवचोभ्यां	सुवचोभिः
4.	सुवचने	do.	सुवचोभ्यः
5.	सुवचनः	do.	do.
6.	do.	सुवचनोः	सुवचनां
7.	सुवचसि	do.	सुवचत्सु
8.	सुवचम्	सुवचसौ	सुवचनः

Neuter.

Neuter.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1. 2. सुवचः	सुवचसी	सुवचांसि

The rest like the masculine.

After this example, according to their genders, may be declined such words as the following : वेधस् *m.* A title of *Brahmā*; चन्द्रमस् *m.* The moon; सुवासस् Having fine garments; भास् *m.* Light; मास् *m.* Month, moon; तेजस् Glory, ardour, zeal, valour; नमस् *n.* Sky; ओक्वस् *n.* Abode, habitation; पयस् *n.* Water, milk; and many others. But उशनस् A title of the planet Venus, makes उशन्ता in the 1st singular, and उशनः, उशनन्, or उशन in the 8th singular. पुरंदरस् A title of *Indra*; and अनेहस् Time, also drop the *s*; in the 1st case singular, but are regular in the 8th case.

If the last member of a compound in अस् be a verbal root, the penultimate vowel should remain short in the 1st case singular. Thus the word आसनवस् Who sits on a seat, from आसन A seat, and the verbal root वस् Sit, makes as follows:

Masculine and Feminine.

Case 1.	आसनवः	आसनवौ	आसनवः
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Neuter.

Case 1. 2.	आसनवः	आसनवसी	आसनवंसि
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In like manner may similar compounds be declined.

When the last member of a compound be a verbal root ending in न्त्स्, as in सर्वहिन्स् Who injures all, the final स् is dropped in the 1st case singular, and before भ् and स्, but retained in every other place; thus making सर्वहिन्, सर्वहिन्सौ, सर्वहिन्सः, सर्वहिन्सं, &c. सर्वहिन्भ्यां, सर्वहिन्सु.

Compound

Compound words in *इस्* and *उस्*, the last member being a verbal root, lengthen those vowels in the first case singular, before the six cases beginning with *भ*, and before the 7th plural, and change the *स* to *र*, before *भ*: as *सुपिस्* Who moves well, which make 1. *सुपीः* *सुपिमौ* *सुपिसः* 2. *सुपिम्* *सुपिमौ* *सुपिसः* 3. *सुपिमा* *सुपीभ्यां* *सुपीभिः* 4. *सुपिसे* *सुपीभ्यां* *सुपीभ्यः* &c. 7. Plur. *सुपीषु* or *सुपीःषु*.

117. NOUNS of the 19th class end in *ह*, and for the most part consist of compound attributives, the last member of which is a verbal root. As they do not all form their 1st, or nominative case singular masculine, alike, it will be necessary to divide them according as they change the radical *ह* in that case to *क्* or *ग*, *द* or *ड*, &c. and *आन्*.

Compounds with *दुह* Milk, and others, the initial of which is *द*, make *क्* or *ग* in the 1st singular, and are regularly inflected according to rule 110, p. 80.

गोदुह Who milks a cow, declined.

Masculine and Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	<i>गो धुक्</i> or <i>ग</i>	<i>गो दुहो</i>	<i>गो दुहः</i>
2.	<i>दुहं</i>	do.	do.
3.	<i>दुहा</i>	<i>धुभ्यां</i>	<i>धुभिः</i>
4.	<i>दुहे</i>	do.	<i>धुभ्यः</i>
5.	<i>दुहः</i>	do.	do.
6.	do.	<i>दुहोः</i>	<i>दुहां</i>
7.	<i>दुहि</i>	do.	<i>धुषु</i>
8.	<i>धुक्</i>	<i>दुहो</i>	<i>दुहः</i>

Neuter.

Neuter.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1. 2.	गोधुक्	गोदुही	गोधुहि

The rest like the masculine.

Obs. The radical ह् of verbal roots is, by a general rule, changed to its proper aspirate ध् in those cases where the radical ह् is changed to क् or ग्.

The verbal roots दुह् Hate, मुह् Be insensible, स्नुह् (for ष्नुह्) Vomit, and स्निह् Be kind, forming the last members of compound epithets, may make either क् and ग्, or द् and ड् in the first case singular, and so be declined like the तत्त्वमुह् One who is insensible of the true principle.

तत्त्वमुह् declined.

Masculine and Feminine.

Case 1.	तत्त्वमुक्, ग्, तत्त्वमुहो	तत्त्वमुहः	
	द् or ड्		
2.	मुहं	do.	do.
3.	मुहा	मुग्भ्यां or मुड्भ्यां	मुग्भिः or मुड्भिः
4.	मुहे	do.	मुग्भ्यः or मुड्भ्यः
5.	मुहः	do.	do.
6.	do.	मुहोः	मुहां
7.	मुहि	do.	मुसु or मुत्सु
8.	मुक् or मुद	मुहौ	मुहः

Neuter.

Case 1. 2.	तत्त्वमुक् or मुद	तत्त्वमुही	तत्त्वमुहि
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The rest like the masculine.

Thus

Thus may be declined मित्रदुह Who hates a friend, अन्नम्नुह Who vomits rice; मित्रस्निह Who is kind to friends; and other similar compounds.

तुरामाह A title of *Iadra*, forms its 1st case sing. in ह् and इ, and is so far regularly declined; but it also substitutes घ् for the radical स् in every case where the final ह् is changed; as

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	तुरामाह् or वाइ	तुरामाहौ	तुरामाहः
2.	तुरामाहं	do.	do.
3.	तुरामाहा	तुरामाहभ्यां	तुरामाहभिः
4.	तुरामाहे &c. &c.		

The compound epithet मधुलिह A bee, from मधु Honey, and the verbal root लिह Lick, changes the radical final to ह् or इ in the 1st case singular, as do other compounds of this root, and are regularly inflected according to rule 110, p. 80.

मधुलिह declined.

Masculine and Feminine.

Case 1.	मधुलिह् or इ	मधुलिहौ	मधुलिहः
2.	लिहं	do.	do.
3.	लिहा	लिहभ्यां	लिहभिः
4.	लिहे	do.	लिहभ्यः
5.	लिहः	do.	do.
6.	do.	लिहोः	निहां
7.	लिहि	do.	लिहसु or लिह्सु

Neuter.

Case 1. 2.	मधुलिद्	मधुलिही	मधुलिहि
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The rest is like the masculine.

The

The root वाह Bear, carry, being the last of a compound, in general changes the final ह to द्र or ड in the nominative singular, and is so far declined like the preceding example; but it also changes वा to ओ, if the preceding word terminate in अ or आ, and to उ after any other letter in the 2d case plural, and all the following cases beginning with a vowel. Thus the compounds विश्ववाह Who supports the universe, and भारवाह Who bears a burthen, make विश्वोहः &c. and भारोहः &c. in those cases; where the final अ of the first member of the compound uniting with the ओ, for which the वा has been changed, forms ओ, according to rule 6. p. 19. So in the compound भूवाह Who supports the earth, the वा, preceded by उ, is changed to ड, and with it coalescing, forms one ड by rule 3, p. 17. But श्वेत वाह A title of Indra, makes श्वेतवाः in the 1st case singular, and has two forms in the 2nd plural, and following cases, beginning with a vowel. It is also anomalous in the six cases beginning with भू.

श्वेतवाह declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	श्वेतवाः	श्वेतवाहो	श्वेतवाहः
2.	श्वेतवाह	do.	do. or श्वेतोहः
3.	श्वेतोहा or श्वेतवाहा	श्वेतवोभ्यां	श्वेतवोभिः
4.	श्वेतोहि or श्वेतवाहे	do.	श्वेतवोभ्यः
5.	श्वेतोहिः or श्वेतवाहः	do.	do.
6.	do. or do.	श्वेतोहोः or श्वेतवाहोः	श्वेतोहां or श्वेतवाहां
7.	श्वेतोहि or श्वेतवाहि	do.	श्वेतवःसु
8.	श्वेतवः or श्वेतवा	श्वेतवाहो	श्वेतवाहः

अनडुह

अनडुह An ox, makes अनडुह् in the 1st sing. and is thus declined.

<i>Masculine.</i>			
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Case 1.	अनडुह्	अनडुहौ	अनडुहः
2.	अनडुहं	do.	अनडुहः
3.	अनडुहा	अनडुह्यां	अनडुहिः
4.	अनडुहे	do.	अनडुभ्यः
5.	अनडुहः	do.	do.
6.	do.	अनडुहोः	अनडुहां
7.	अनडुहि	do.	अनडुत्सु

After this example may be declined the compound स्वनडुह Who hath good oxen, which in the neuter makes

Case 1. and 2. स्वनडुह् or स्वनडुह, स्वनडुही, स्वनडुहं

The rest like the masculine.

उपानह *f.* A shoe, makes, उपानह् or नह् in the 1st case singular, and is thus declined:

<i>Feminine.</i>			
Case 1.	उपानह् or ह	उपानहौ	उपानहः
2.	उपानहं	do.	do.
3.	उपानहा	उपानह्यां	उपानहिः
4.	उपानहे	do.	उपानभ्यः
5.	उपानहः	do.	do.
6.	do.	उपानहोः	उपानहां
7.	उपानहि	do.	उपानत्सु
8.	उपानह्	उपानहौ	उपानहः

118. NOUNS of the 14th class ending in ण्, न्; and म्.

There are but few words in ण्. The word usually given as an example

is सुगण् Of good account, or Who counts well, from सु and the verbal root गण् Count, reckon, number; which, as it never changes its radical final, is regular in all its inflections; but in the 7th case plural it makes सुगण्सु or सुगण्ड्सु.

सुगण् declined.

Masculine and Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	सुगण्	सुगणौ	सुगणः
2.	सुगणे	do.	do.
3.	सुगणा	सुगणभ्यां	सुगणिभिः
4.	सुगणे	do.	सुगण्यः
5.	सुगणः	do.	do.
6.	do.	सुगणोः	सुगणां
7.	सुगणि	do.	सुगण्सु or सुगण्ड्सु
8.	सुगण्	सुगणौ	सुगणः

Neuter.

Case 1. 2. सुगण् सुगणौ सुगणि

The rest like the masculine.

If any similar compounds occur, they may be declined after the same manner.

Of nouns in न्, such as are formed by particular affixes, as well as others, have been already noticed in the 3d and 5th classes of this the eighth declension.

When the last word in a compound is a verbal root, or a modification of a verbal root, in म्, such as शाम् (for शम्) Quiet, that letter is changed to न् in the 1st singular, and in all the cases beginning with a consonant. The word प्रशाम् Very quiet, may serve as an example.

प्रशान् declined.

Masculine and Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	प्रशान्	प्रशामौ	प्रशामः
2.	प्रशामे	do.	do.
3.	प्रशामा	प्रशान्भ्यां	प्रशान्भिः
4.	प्रशामे	do.	प्रशान्भ्यः
5.	प्रशामः	do.	do.
6.	do.	प्रशामोः	प्रशामां
7.	प्रशामि	do.	प्रशान्सु or प्रशान्सु
8.	Like the 1st case.		

Neuter.

Case 1. 2.	प्रशान्	प्रशामी	प्रशामि
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The rest like the masculine.

118. THE conclusion of this chapter seems a fit place for introducing a few observations on the *genders of nouns*. In this language, as in some others, genders are not only used to distinguish the sexes of animals, but attributed to every other species of nouns, apparently without any other theory than what has arisen from custom or caprice; so that though some rules might be given on the subject, they are liable to so many exceptions and deviations upon the authority of learned men, that perhaps the shortest and easiest path to pursue, will be in the study of the popular synonymous vocabulary called अमरसिंह, wherein the gender of every word is particularly marked. But as far as termination has any thing to do with the genders of words, may be seen in the chapter upon the etymology of nouns.

CHAPTER IV.

DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS AND PRONOMINAL ATTRIBUTIVES.

119. **P**RONOUNS commonly so called, with certain words partaking of the nature of pronouns, are here distinguished by the terms *Pronouns* and *Pronominals*.

120. THE primitive pronouns are as under :

Demonstratives.

तद् That. *Nom.* सः *m.* सा *f.* तद् *n.*

त्यद् That. *Nom.* स्यः *m.* स्या *f.* त्यद् *n.* (little used).

अदम् This or that, indefinitely. *Nom.* असौ *m.* असौ *f.* अदः *n.*

एतद् This. *Nom.* एषः *m.* एषा *f.* एतद् *n.*

इदम् This. *Nom.* अयं *m.* इयं *f.* इदम् *n.*

Relative.

यद् What. *Nom.* यः *m.* या *f.* यद् *n.*

Interrogative.

किम् What? *Nom.* कः *m.* का *f.* किं *n.*

Personals.

युस्मद् Thou. *Nom.* त्वं *m. f. n.*

अस्मद् I. *Nom.* अहं *m. f. n.*

121. THE *Prenominals* are comprised in the following list:

1. सर्व All.
2. विश्व All.
3. उभ Both. In the dual only.
4. उभय Both. In the singular and plural only.
5. अन्य Other, different.
6. अन्यतर Other, either, different.
7. इतर Other, either.
8. कतर Which? (of two).
9. कतम Which? (of many).
10. यतर Which (of two *relative*).
11. यतम Which (of many *relative*).
12. नतर That (of two *demonstrative*).
13. नतम That (of many *demonstrative*).
14. एक One.
15. एवतर One (of two).
16. एवतम One (of many).
17. सम All.
18. सिम Not in use.
19. नेम All.
20. न्य Other, different.
21. पूर्व Former, prior, east.
22. पर After (in time and space), other, subsequent.
23. अपर Behind, after, another.
24. अवर After, behind.
25. अधर Lower.
26. दक्षिण Right, dexter, south.
27. उत्तर

27. उत्तर Upper, north.	उत्तर	उत्तर	उत्तर
28. स्व Own.	स्व	स्व	स्व
29. अन्तर Without.	अन्तर	अन्तर	अन्तर
30. प्रथम First	प्रथम	प्रथम	प्रथम
31. अन्तः Last	अन्तः	अन्तः	अन्तः
32. द्वय Two	द्वय	द्वय	द्वय
33. त्रय Three.	त्रय	त्रय	त्रय
34. द्वितीय Two.	द्वितीय	द्वितीय	द्वितीय
35. तृतीय Three.	तृतीय	तृतीय	तृतीय
36. अर्ध Half.	अर्ध	अर्ध	अर्ध
37. अल्प Little.	अल्प	अल्प	अल्प
38. कतिपय Few. How many?	कतिपय	कतिपय	कतिपय
39. द्वितीय Second.	द्वितीय	द्वितीय	द्वितीय
40. तृतीय Third.	तृतीय	तृतीय	तृतीय

122. ALL these words, of both distinctions, are, with the exception of युष्मद् and अस्मद्, declinable in the three genders, according to the substantive with which they may be required to agree; and the cases in which they differ mostly from common nouns, are the 4th, 5th and 7th singular, and 1st, 3rd, and 6th plural; as will be seen in the examples.

123. WHEN any of these words are used as substantives, or form the last member of a compound word, they are no longer to be considered of this class, and are inflected like common nouns.

124. सम having any other meaning than *all*, such as *same*, *equal*, is not of this class; so अन्तर is not always considered so, when it means *without* any thing but a house.

125. THE pronouns are thus inflected:

तद्

तद् That, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1. सः He, &c.	तो	तौ	ते
2. तं	do.	do.	तां
3. तेन	नाभ्यां	नाभ्यां	नेः
4. तस्मै	do.	do.	तेभ्यः
5. तस्मान्	do.	do.	do.
6. तस्य	तयोः	तयोः	तेषां
7. तस्मिन्	do.	do.	तेषु

Feminine.

Case 1. सा She, &c.	ते	ताः
2. तां	do.	do.
3. तया	नाभ्यां	नाभिः
4. तस्यै	do.	नाभ्यः
5. तस्याः	do.	do.
6. do.	तयोः	तासां
7. तस्यां	do.	तासु

Neuter.

Case 1. 2. तद् That, &c.	ते	तानि
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The rest like the masculine.

After the same form is declined त्यद् That (feldom used), and the relative यद् Which, as in the following example:

यद्

यद् declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	यः Who, &c.	यो	ये
2.	यं	do.	यान्
3.	येन	याम्भ्यां	येः
4.	यस्मै	do.	येभ्यः
5.	यस्मात्	do.	do.
6.	यस्य	ययोः	येषां
7.	यस्मिन्	do.	येसु

Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	या Who, &c.	ये	याः
2.	यां	do.	do.
3.	याया	याम्भ्यां	याभिः
4.	यास्यै	do.	याभ्यः
5.	यास्याः	do.	do.
6.	do.	ययोः	यामां
7.	यास्यां	do.	यामु

Neuter.

Case 1. 2. यद् Which, &c. ये यानि

The rest like the masculine.

इतद् This is also declined like तद् That; but as in certain cases it has two forms, in one of which न् is substituted for न्, it may be useful to decline it.

एतद्

एतद् This, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	एषः	एतौ	एते
2.	एतं or एनं	एतौ or एनौ	एतान् or एनान्
3.	एतेन or एनेन	एताभ्यां	एतेः
4.	एतस्मै	do.	एतेभ्यः
5.	एतस्मात्	do.	do.
6.	एतस्य	एतयोः or एनयोः	एतेषां
7.	एतस्मिन्	do. or do.	एतेषु

Feminine.

Case 1.	एषा	एते	एताः
2.	एतां or एनां	एते or एने	एताः or एनाः
3.	एतया or एनया	एताभ्यां	एताभिः
4.	एतस्यै	do.	एताभ्यः
5.	एतस्याः	do.	do.
6.	do.	एतयोः or एनयोः	एतामां
7.	एतस्यां	do. or do.	एतामु

Neuter.

Case 1.	एतद्	एते	एतानि
2.	एतद् or एनद्	एते or एने	एतानि or एनानि

The rest like the masculine.

इदम् This, dedicated

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	अयं	इमे	इमे
2.	इमं or एनं	इनौ or एनौ	इमान् or एनान्
3.	अनेन or एनेन	आभ्यां	एभिः
4.	अस्य	do.	एभ्यः
5.	अस्मात्	do.	do.
6.	अस्य	अनयोः or एनयोः	एषां
7.	अस्मिन्	do. or do.	एषु

Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	इयं	इमे	इमाः
2.	इमां or एनां	इमे or एने	इमाः or एनाः
3.	अनया or एनया	आभ्यां	आभिः
4.	अस्ये	do.	आभ्यः
5.	अस्याः	do.	do.
6.	do.	अनयोः or एनयोः	आमां
7.	अस्यां	do. or do.	आसु

Neuter.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	इदम्	इमे	इमानि
2.	do.	इमे or एने	इमानि or एनानि

The rest like the masculine.

अदम्, This or That, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	अमो	अम्	अमो
2.	अमुं	अम्	अमून्
3.	अमुना	अभ्याम्	अमीभिः
4.	अमुञ्चे	do.	अमीभ्यः
5.	अमुष्मान्	do.	do.
6.	अमुष्य	अमूयोः	अमीषां
7.	अमुष्मिन्	do.	अमीषु

Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	अमो	अम्	अमूः
2.	अमून्	do.	do.
3.	अमुया	अभ्याम्	अमीभिः
4.	अमुञ्चे	do.	अमीभ्यः
5.	अमुष्याः	do.	do.
6.	do.	अमूयोः	अमूषां
7.	अमुष्यां	do.	अमूषु

Neuter.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1. 2.	अदः	अम्	अमूनि

The 2nd. like the masculine.

किम् What? declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	कः	को	के
2.	कं	do.	कान्
3.	कोत्	काभ्यां	केः
4.	कस्ये	do.	केभ्यः
5.	कस्मान्	do.	do.
6.	कस्य	कयोः	केषां
7.	कस्मिन्	do.	केषु

Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	का	के	काः
2.	कां	do.	do.
3.	कया	काभ्यां	काभिः
4.	कस्ये	do.	काभ्यः
5.	कस्याः	do.	do.
6.	do.	कयोः	कामां
7.	कस्यां	do.	कामु

Neuter.

Case 1.	किं	के	कानि
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The rest is like the masculine.

युस्मद् Thou, declined.

Masculine and Feminine.

	Sing.	Decl.	Plur.
Case 1.	त्वं	तुवां	: युष्मं
2.	त्वां <i>occas.</i>	त्वा युवां or वा	युष्मान् or वः
3.	त्वया	युवाभ्यां	युष्माभिः
4.	तुभ्यं <i>do.</i>	ते <i>do.</i> or वा	युष्मभ्यं <i>do.</i> वः
5.	त्वत् <i>do.</i>	त्यतः <i>do.</i>	युष्मत्
6.	तव <i>do.</i>	ते युवयोः or वा	युष्माकं <i>do.</i> वः
7.	त्वयि	<i>do.</i>	युष्मानु

अस्मद् I, declined.

Masculine and Feminine.

	Sing.	Decl.	Plur.
Case 1.	अहं	आवां	वयं
2.	मां <i>occas.</i>	मा <i>do.</i> <i>occas.</i>	नो अस्मान् <i>occas.</i> नः
3.	मया	आमाभ्यां	अस्माभिः
4.	मयां <i>do.</i>	मे <i>do.</i> <i>do.</i>	नो अस्मभ्यं <i>do.</i> नः
5.	मत् <i>do.</i>	मतः <i>do.</i>	अस्मत्
6.	मम <i>do.</i>	मे आवयोः <i>do.</i>	नो अस्माकं <i>do.</i> नः
7.	मयि	<i>do.</i>	अस्मानु

196. SOME authors place the word भवन् among the pronouns, because used as an attributive of respect in speaking *to*, *in* of, a person of distinction: as भवानागतः Sir, or waiter, is come.

भवन्

भवन् Master declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	भवान्	भवन्तौ	भवन्तः
2.	भवत्	do.	भवन्तः
3.	भवता	भवताम्	भवन्ति
4.	भवते	do.	भवन्ति
5.	भवतः	do.	do.
6.	do.	भवतोः	भवतां
7.	भवति	do.	भवन्सु

Feminine.

Case 1.	भवन्ती	भवन्त्यौ	भवन्त्यः
2.	भवन्त्यं	do.	भवन्त्य
3.	भवन्ता	भवन्तोभ्यां	भवन्तोभिः
4.	भवन्त्यैः	do.	भवन्तोभ्यः
5.	भवन्त्याः	do.	do.
6.	do.	भवन्त्योः	भवन्त्यां
7.	भवन्त्यां	do.	भवन्तीषु

Neuter.

Case 1. 2.	भवन्	भवन्तौ	भवन्ति
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The rest like the masculine.

127. OF the *Pronominals* given in the foregoing list, (p. 108,) the first twenty are declined like भवे. All, which stands the first in the series. But नेम makes either नेमे or नेमाः in the 1st plural, male gender.

सुखे

सर्वः All, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	सर्वः	सर्वौ	सर्वे
2.	सर्वे	do.	सर्वान्
3.	सर्वेन	सर्वाभ्यां	सर्वैः
4.	सर्वस्मै	do.	सर्वेभ्यः
5.	सर्वस्मान्	do.	do.
6.	सर्वस्य	सर्वयोः	सर्वानाम्
7.	सर्वस्मिन्	do.	सर्वेषु
8.	सर्वे	सर्वौ	सर्वे

Feminine.

Case 1.	सर्वा	सर्वे	सर्वाः
2.	सर्वौ	do.	do.
3.	सर्वया	सर्वाभ्यां	सर्वाभिः
4.	सर्वस्मै	do.	सर्वाभ्यः
5.	सर्वस्याः	do.	do.
6.	do.	सर्वयोः	सर्वाणाम्
7.	सर्वस्यां	do.	सर्वाण्युः
8.	सर्वे	सर्वे	सर्वाः

Neuter.

Case 1.	सर्वे	सर्वे	सर्वाणि
2.	do.	do.	do.
3.	सर्वेन	सर्वाभ्यां	सर्वैः
4.	सर्वस्मै	do.	सर्वेभ्यः
5.	सर्वस्मान्	do.	do.
6.	सर्वस्य	सर्वयोः	सर्वानाम्
7.	सर्वस्मिन्	do.	सर्वेषु
8.	सर्वे	सर्वे	सर्वाणि

128. **उभय** Both, is declined in the dual number only, where it agrees with **सर्व** or **शिव**; but **उभय** rejects the dual number, and is declined in the singular and plural only.

129. **अन्य**, **अन्यतर**, **द्वय**, **वनर** and **वतन** make **अन्यन्**, **अन्ये**, **अन्यानि** &c. in the first and second cases neuter; but are regularly declined like **सर्व** in all other places.

130. **नेम** may also be declined like **शिव** in the first case plural, masculine gender; and to make **नेमे** or **नेमाः**.

131. THE next nine words, of which **पूर्व** is the first, are also declinable like **सर्व**; but in the 1st case plural, masculine gender, and the 3rd and 7th cases singular, masculine and neuter, they may also be declined like common nouns in **अ**; as **पूर्वे** or **पूर्वी**; **पूर्वन्मातु** or **पूर्वान्**, **पूर्वस्मिन्** or **पूर्वे**.

132. **प्रतप** First, **शरम** Last, with the nine following words, are declined like **सर्व**; but in the 1st case plural masculine they may also be declined like **शिव**; as **प्रतमे** or **प्रतमाः**.

133. **हितीय** Second, and **तृतीय** Third, are regularly inflected like **सर्व**; but in the 4th, 5th, and 7th cases singular, masculine and neuter, they may occasionally follow common nouns in **अ**.

CHAPTER V.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

Different kinds of Verbs.

134. **T**HE words may, in the first place, be considered as divided into these three species, *Primitives*, *Derivatives*, and *Nominals*.

135. THE *Primitives* are such verbs as have for their theme their own radical syllable; or syllables, taken abstractedly from such additions, or changes, as they may be subject to in the course of inflection. Thus the syllable **याच्** is the theme or root of the primitive verb **याचति** He seeketh, **याचिर्तुं** To seek. These simple themes, or roots, are to be found in many original works upon grammar, methodically arranged; and furnished with certain fervile letters to denote their species, conjugation, and other accidents. They amount, in some lists, to upwards of two thousand.

136. THE term *Derivatives* is used to denote such verbs as are formed from *primitives*, and are of three kinds; *Causals*, *Reiteratives*, and *Volitives*.

137. A **CAUSAL** verb is a derivative formed upon its primitive by the introduction of the syllable **अय** before the termination; and thus from **याचति** He seeketh, is formed the causal **याचयति** He causeth to seek, **याचयिर्तुं** To cause to seek.

138. A REITERATIVE verb is a derivative from its primitive made by doubling and modifying the original root, according to certain rules : as from भू भवति भविन् To be, is derived बोध्यते He is, or becomes, often or repeatedly.

139. A VOLITIVE derivative is formed upon its primitive by doubling and modifying its root, and introducing a sibilant letter before the termination. Thus from the simple root भू is formed the primitive verb भवति He is, भविन् To be ; and thence is derived बुभूष, बुभूषति He wants to be, बुभूषिन् To want to be.

140. THE term *nominal* is applicable to such verbs as have for their root or theme a noun. From the noun श्येनः A kite for instance, may be formed श्येनायते He acts like a kite ; श्येनायिन् To act like a kite ; श्येनायते काकः The crow acts like a kite ; i. e. affects the actions of a kite.

Voices.

141. VERBS have two voices, the *active* and the *passive*.

142. THERE are two distinct forms of conjugation for the active voice, in original works denominated आत्मनेपदी and परस्मैपदी, which we may, for the purposes of this work, call by the more familiar terms, *proper* and *common*.

143. THE *proper* form is said to be used when the fruit of the action reverts to the agent, and the *common* form when it passes to another ; but these distinctions do not appear to be much adhered to. Some roots are confined to one form, and some to the other ; while many may be inflected in either. The latter, however, more strictly comply with the above definition.

144. THE *passive* voice is inflected with the terminations of the *proper* active form, by the introduction of *य* before the terminations of the first four tenses, and occasionally a modification of the root; as of *याचने* He solicits, is formed *याच्यते* He is solicited.

Impersonals.

145. INTRANSITIVE verbs, and verbs of motion, are often made to take the *passive* form in the first (our third) person singular, when they are used in an *impersonal* way peculiar to this language, particularly in conversation. Thus from *भू*, *भवति*; *भवितुं* To be, is formed *भूयते* There is being; as *भूयते भवता* There is being, by Sir (by you, Sir), i. e. You are, or are becoming. This mode of using the verb is called *भाववाच्य* or the *substantive* voice.

Conjugations.

146. THE primitive roots are divided into *ten* classes or conjugations, each named after the particular root which, in original systems, happens to stand first in its proper class. Thus the term *भ्वादि* signifies that class of which the root *भू* is the first.

147. THE following table exhibits the order, original name, signification of the name, particular letter used in the lists of roots to denote the conjugation, and the form which each conjugation takes in the first person singular of the active voice.

148. BESIDES the servile letters applied as signs of the principal conjugations as here enumerated, others are to be found, in original lists of roots, used to denote subordinate classes, or certain peculiarities in their inflection, which it will not be necessary to mention in this place.

Table

Table of conjugations.

Order.	Name.	Signification of Name.	Sign.	Form in the 1st person singular, in the active voice and common form.
1.	भ्वादि	भृ &c.	None.	भवति He is.
2.	अदादि	अद्र &c.	त्	अति He eats.
3.	जुहोत्यादि	हु &c.	लि	जुहोति He offers up.
4.	दिवादि	दिव् &c.	य	दिव्यति He games, he plays.
5.	स्वादि	सु &c.	न्	सुनीति He stirs.
6.	तुदादि	तुद् &c.	श्	तुदति He goads.
7.	रूधादि	रूध् &c.	ध	रूणधि He confines.
8.	तनादि	तन् &c.	द्	तनोति He spreads, stretches.
9.	क्रीडादि	क्री &c.	ग	क्रीणानि He litters, or buys.
10.	चुरादि	चुर &c.	क्	चोरयति He thieves, or steals.

Numbers and Persons.

149. THERE are three numbers, the singular, the dual, and the plural; with three persons in each number, as in other languages; but in this the order of them is changed, the third being counted the first, and the first the last.

Moods and Tenses.

150. BESIDES the infinitive, which is an indeclinable word generally ending in तुं or इतुं; as कर्तुं To do, and भवितुं To be; there are five moods, which we may designate the *indicative*, the *imperative*, the *potential*, the *privative*, and the *conditional*.

151. IN

151. IN the indicative mood are six tenses: namely, one present, three past, and two future.

152. THE other moods consist but of one tense each.

153. BESIDES the above simple tenses, others may be formed at pleasure with the participles, and the tenses of the two auxiliaries भू Become, and अस् Be. But these need not be further noticed at present.

154. THE order of inflecting will be as follows:

1. The present tense, denoting time now passing; as करोति He does, or is now doing; क्रियते He is done, or is now doing, (passively).
2. The potential mood; as भवेन् He may, might, could, would, should, &c. he, according to the context.
3. The imperative mood; as भवन्तु Let him be, be he.
4. The first preterit, denoting time past before any portion of the current day; as सोभवन् He was yesterday.
5. The second preterit, used to denote time, not only passed before the commencement of the current day, but remotely so; as बभूव He was; बलिर्बलवान् बभूव Bali was (formerly) a powerful man. *Obs.* These two preterits are much used in narration, and very much confounded in their application.
6. The first future, defined to mark time to come, excluding every portion of the present day; as श्वोभविता राज्यभारः कुमारस्य To-morrow the load of government will be the prince's; or, in other words, To-morrow the prince will have charge of the government.
7. The second future, called the future of to-day. It answers to the future indefinite and imperfect; as भविष्यति He shall or will be.

8. The

- 8) The precative mood; as भूयात् May he be!
- 9) The conditional mood; as अभविष्यत्. It is seldom used singly, being usually followed by another word in the same tense; and in construction with the particles यदि If, and तदा Then, expressed or understood. Ex. यदि सुवृष्टिः सु राज्यं चाभविष्यत् तदा सुभक्ष्यमभविष्यत्. If there were good rain, and a good government, then there would be good food.
- 10) The third preterit, defined to be the preterit of to-day. It is used to denote time recently and indefinitely passed; as अभूत् वृष्टिः. There was rain, or it rained. *Obs.* It is not so much used as the two former; but is sometimes confounded with them.

55. THE following scheme exhibits, in the foregoing order, all the terminations applicable to verbs in the two active forms. It is the artificial and technical mode used in some original works, wherein redundant letters have been introduced, either as signs to denote certain changes to be effected, or merely to help the pronunciation. The letter प्, as in निप्, सिप्, &c. being one of these servile redundant letters, is every where to be dropped in conjugating; and every final म्, as in क्षम्, यम्, मम्, &c. is regularly changed to *vijarga* :. The इ, (as well as the प्) of दिप्, सिप्, and अमिप्, is also a redundant letter, used only to give utterance to the consonants इ, म्, and म्. The इ in दिप् is converted into न्, and the म् as before, into *vijarga* :. The ण् of गप्, in two persons of the second preterit, is also a servile letter, which, with the प् being dropped, leave अ only for the real termination. The म् of मान् and मीम् in the third preterit of the *common* form is also redundant. The न् of तन् is also a servile letter.

Scheme

Scheme of Terminations.

Common Form.

Active Voice.

Proper Form.

1. Present Tense.

Per.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	तिप्	तस्	अणि	ते	आते	अन्ते
2.	सिप्	वस्	थ	से	आथे	ध्वे
3.	मिप्	यप्	भस्	ए	वहे	महे

2. The Potential.

1.	यान्	यातां	युम्	ईत	ईयातां	ईरन्
2.	यास्	यातं	यान	ईयास्	ईयाथां	ईध्वं
3.	थां	याथ	याम	ईय	ईयहि	ईमहि

3. The Imperative.

1.	तुप्	तां	अन्तु	तां	आतां	अन्तां
2.	हि	तं	त	स्व	आथां	ध्व
3.	आनिप्	आयप्	आमप्	हेस्व	आयहेप्	आमहेप्

4. First Preterit.

1.	दिप्	तां	अन्	नन्	आतां	अन्ते
2.	सिप्	तं	त	थान्	आथां	ध्वं
3.	अमिप्	व	म	इ	वहि	महि

5. Second Preterit.

1.	णप्	अनुम्	उत्	ए	आते	इरे
2.	वप्	अधुस्	ज	मे	आथे	ध्वे
3.	णप्	व	म	ए	वहे	महे

Scheme continued.

Active Voice.

Common Form.

Proper Form.

6. First Future.

Person.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	ता	तारौ	तारम्	ता	तारौ	तारम्
2.	तासि	तास्यसु	तास्य	तामे	तामाद्ये	ताभ्ये
3.	तास्मि	तास्यम्	तास्मम्	ताहे	तास्वहे	तामहे

7. Second Future.

1.	स्यनिय्	स्यनम्	स्यन्ति	स्यते	स्याने	स्यन्ते
2.	स्यसि	स्यस्यसु	स्यस्य	स्यते	स्याद्ये	स्याभ्ये
3.	स्यामि	स्यावम्	स्यामम्	स्ये	स्यावहे	स्यामहे

8. The Precautive.

1.	यात्	यास्तां	यासुम्	मीष्ट	मीयास्तां	मीरन्
2.	याम्	यान्	यान्	मीष्टान्	मीयाभ्यां	मीभ्यः
3.	यामे	यास्व	यास्म	मीष्य	मीवहि	मीमहि

9. The Conditional.

1.	स्यत्	स्यतां	स्यन्	स्यत	स्येतां	स्यन्त
2.	स्यस्	स्यतां	स्यत	स्यताम्	स्येतां	स्याध्व
3.	स्यम्	स्याद्य	स्याम	स्ये	स्यावहि	स्यामहि

10. Third Preterit.

1.	मीत्	स्ताम्	मुत्	स्त	मातां	मत्
2.	मीम्	स्तं	स्त	स्याम्	मायां	ध्व
3.	मम्	स्व	स्म	मि	स्वहि	स्महि

Obs. Different authors vary in the order of the tenses, and use of redundant letters. This scheme, being a sort of *memoria technica* of each person in every mood and tense, should be got by heart.

156. THE foregoing terminations may be divided into two distinct classes. The first class to consist of the first four tenses in each form, and the second class the last six tenses. The distinctive sign of each of the ten conjugations is preserved throughout every person, in the first class; while in the second, the peculiar character of the conjugation being dropped, all distinction is lost, and the same rules serve for verbs of every conjugation. For instance, the distinctive mark of the first conjugation is the introduction of अ between the root, and the terminations of the first four tenses in both forms; and of the fourth the syllable य्; but these signs are omitted in the six following. Some Grammarians have named the first of these two classes of terminations सार्वधातुक् Belonging to all roots; and the second अर्धधातुक् Belonging to half the roots. But as neither of these terms is satisfactory, no further use will be made of them. The first four tenses will therefore be discussed, throughout each of the ten conjugations, in due order, before any particular notice will be taken of the other six, which will afterwards be fully considered, abstractedly from the idea of there being more than one conjugation.

But before we proceed with the first conjugation, attention must be directed to the few following general rules. Others, and some of a more particular kind, will be found as occasions for their application arise.

157. IN forming the fourth, seventh, and tenth tenses of every conjugation, the vowel अ is required to be prefixed to the root.

158. IN forming the fifth tense, or second preterit, of every conjugation, a kind of reduplication of the root takes place; subject, however, to certain modifications. If the initial of the root be a simple consonant, it is repeated, together with its vowel, which, if long, is made short; but if the initial be a vowel, that only is doubled, and, if long, is made short. The following scheme will explain this more fully.

1. The

1. The initial letter of a root, being a consonant, the substituted consonant of reduplication will be thus:

क् for क्, ख्, च्, छ्.

ज् for ग्, घ्, ङ्, ञ्, ह्.

ट् for ट्, ठ्.

ड् for ड्, ढ्.

नृ for नृ, शृ.

हृ for हृ, धृ.

नृ for नृ, णृ.

प् for प्, फ्.

वृ for वृ, भृ.

मृ for मृ.

यृ for यृ.

रृ for रृ.

लृ for लृ.

वृ for वृ, and sometimes उ.

शृ for शृ.

षृ for षृ.

सृ for सृ.

2. If the root begin with double consonants, the first in the compound is generally to be preferred in the reduplication; except when शृ, वृ, or सृ are the first members in conjunction with क्, ख्, च्, छ्, ट्, ठ्, ड्, ढ्, नृ, शृ, पृ or फृ; (i. e. with either of the first two letters of the five series of consonants) when the second letter is used, subject to the foregoing changes.

3. If the initial be a vowel, the reduplication will be thus:

अ for अ, आ, ऋ or ॠ.

इ — इ, ई, ए or ऐ.

उ — उ, ऊ, ओ or औ.

Obs. These three vowels, अ, इ, उ, are, of course, subject to the rules of combination given in the second chapter.

4. When the reduplicated letter is a consonant, the following radical vowel is to be used with it, subject to the same changes as are given in the preceding rule for initial vowels: अ for अ, आ, &c. as

याच, याचितुं To seek, solicit; दयाञ्च He sought. *Obs.* There are some exceptions to this.

159. WHEN, in the course of inflecting a verb, either of these letters, क्, ख्, ग्, घ्, ङ्, द्, ड्, त्, or तु, happens to open upon a termination beginning with म्, स्, or स्थ, the latter shall, in due order, be changed to प्, द्, or ध्.

160. THE initial of a root, as it appears in the popular lists, being प्, द्, ध्, घ्, or ग्, must, in due order, be changed to the dental म्, स्, स्थ, स्, or न्, in conjugating a verb; as सहति He suffers, from the root वह्; स्तोति He praises, from the root धृ; स्थाना He shall stand, from स्था; स्नानि He bathes, from घ्णा; नयति He binds, from णह्. But the root शिञ् makes शीवति He spits.

161. ROOTS distinguished by a redundant servile इ, uniformly assume a nasal before the final consonant. Thus the root मुञ्जि मुञ्ज इ, being modified according to this rule, becomes मुञ्जि, which may be considered as its natural form; as मुञ्जते He shaves, मुञ्जते मुञ्ज जलेन नायितः The barber shaves the head with water. *Obs.* The reason for omitting the nasal as a component part of the root itself, was probably to distinguish this class from another, which, though it has the nasal inserted in the radical, nevertheless drops it in certain persons, while those of this class never do.

OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

OF THE FIRST FOUR TENSES.

162. VERBS of the first conjugation are very numerous, consisting of about one thousand simple roots.

163. IN the first four tenses of this conjugation, **अ** is required to be prefixed, by way of augment, to every termination which, in the foregoing scheme, begins with **म्** or **क्**, and the short **अ** before every other; except such as have already that letter, **ए** or **ऐ** for their initial.

164. IN the second tense, or potential mood, *common form*, of this conjugation, a short **इ** is substituted for the **या** of **यान्**, **यानां**, **याम्**, **यातं**, **यान**, **याव**, **याम**; but the **इ** is prefixed to **युम्**, making **इयुः**; and **यां** is changed to **इयं**. The augment **अ**, of the foregoing rule, coalescing with the substitute **इ** of this, by rule 6. p. 19. becomes **ए**.

165. THE **हि**, or sign of the second person singular of the third tense, or imperative mood, *common form*, is dropped after the insertion of the augment **अ**; and in the *proper form* of the same tense, **इतां** and **इथां** are substituted for **आतां** and **आथां**, in the first and second persons dual number; which, with the aforesaid augment **अ**, duly joined, become **एतां** and **एथां** by rule 6. p. 19.

166. IN the fourth tense of this conjugation, the persons **यानां** and **याथां** become **इतां** and **इथां**; which, with the augment **अ** duly prefixed, make **एतां** and **एथां**. See rule 6. p. 19.

167. THE following table exhibits, at one view, all the terminations of the first four tenses in each of the two forms of the active voice, as rectified by the foregoing rules for roots of the first conjugation.

Verb

Active Voice.

Common Form.

Proper Form.

1. Present Tense.

Pers.	Sing.	Dual	Plur.	Sing.	Dual	Plur.
1.	अति	अतः	अन्ति	अते	एते	अन्ते
2.	असि	अथः	अथ	असे	एथे	अध्वे
3.	आमि	आवः	आमः	ए	आवहे	आमहे

2. The Potential.

1.	एत	एतां	एयुः	एत	एयातां	एरन्
2.	एः	एतं	एत	एथाः	एयाथां	एध्वं
3.	एयं	एव	एम	एय	एवहि	एमहि

3. The Imperative.

1.	अतु	अतां	अन्तु	अतां	एतां	अन्तां
2.	अ	अतं	अत	अन्व	एथां	अध्वं
3.	आनि	आव	आम	ए	आवहे	आमहे

4. The First Preterite.

1.	अत्	अतां	अन्	अत	एतां	अन्त
2.	अः	अतं	अत	अथाः	एथां	अध्वं
3.	अं	आव	आम	ए	आवहि	आमहि

Obs. This tense is conjugated with अ before the root in each form.
See r. 157. p. 121.

168. MOST roots of the first conjugation require certain modifications to render them fit for inflection; after which little more remains to be done, than to subjoin to them the foregoing terminations, according to the rules of orthography. Attention to the succeeding laws of mutation will render this easy.

Of Verbs of the first Conjugation ending in Vowels.

169. THE final letter of a root of the first conjugation being इ or ई, is changed to ए; if उ or ऊ, to ओ; if ऋ or ॠ, to अङ्, before any termination of the first four tenses beginning with a vowel. But, by the rules of orthography, ए becomes अय्, and ओ becomes अव् before a vowel. See rule 5, p. 19.

Examples.

जि " जेतुं To conquer.

जि, by this rule, being changed to जय्, and duly prefixed to the foregoing terminations, may be thus inflected in the common form, to which it is confined, as denoted by the small " put after it. The figure " serves to shew that the root is of the first conjugation.

1. *Present Tense.*

Pers. Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1. जयति	जयतः	जयन्ति
He conquers.	They two conquer.	They conquer.
2. जयसि	जयथः	जयथ्व
Thou conquereſt.	You two conquer.	You conquer.
3. जयामि	जयावः	जयामः
I conquer.	We two conquer.	We conquer.

2. *The Potential.*

1. जयेत्	जयेतां	जयेयुः
He may conquer.	They two may conquer.	They may conquer.
2. जयेः	जयेतं	जयेत
Thou mayeſt conquer.	You two may conquer.	You may conquer.
3. जयेयं	जयेव	जयेम
I may conquer.	We two may conquer.	We may conquer.

3. *The*

3. *The Imperative.*

Pers.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	जयन्तु	जयतां	जयन्तु
	Let him conquer.	Let the two conquer.	Let them conquer.
2.	जय	जयत	जयत
	Conquer thou.	Conquer you two.	Conquer you.
3.	जयानि	जयाव	जयाम
	Let me conquer.	Let us two conquer.	Let us conquer.

Obs. The first and second bag, when a benediction is implied, make जयतां May he, or mayst thou, be victorious. This being common to many verbs, need not be again mentioned.

4. *First Preterit.*

Obs. By rule 157, p. 128, this tense requires अ to be put before the root.

1.	अजयन्	अजयतां	अजयन्
	He conquered.	They two conquered.	They conquered.
2.	अजयः	अजयत	अजयत
	Thou conqueredst.	You two conquered.	You conquered.
3.	अजयं	अजयाव	अजयाम
	I conquered.	We two conquered.	We conquered.

स्मि " (for स्मि v. r. 160. p. 180.) स्मेतुं To smile.

Obs. This root, by the final " is denoted to be confined to the proper active voice. स्मि, by this rule, makes स्मय.

Proper

*Proper Form.**1. Present Tense.*

Pers. Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1. स्मयते He smiles.	स्मयेते They two smile.	स्मयन्ते They smile.
2. स्मयसे Thou smilest.	स्मयेध्वे You two smile.	स्मयध्वे You smile.
3. स्मये I smile.	स्मयावहे We two smile.	स्मयामहे We smile.

2. The Potential.

1. स्मयेत् He may smile.	स्मयेयान्तां They two may smile.	स्मयेयन् They may smile.
2. स्मयेथाः Thou mayst smile.	स्मयेयाथां You two may smile.	स्मयेध्वं You may smile.
3. स्मयेय I may smile.	स्मयेवहि We two may smile.	स्मयेमहि We may smile.

3. The Imperative.

1. स्मयतां Let him smile.	स्मयेतां Let the two smile.	स्मयन्तां Let them smile.
2. स्मयस्व Smile thou.	स्मयेथां Smile you two.	स्मयध्वं Smile you.
3. स्मये Let us smile.	स्मयावहे Let us two smile.	स्मयामहे Let us smile.

4. The

4. *The First Preterit.*

Pers. Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1. अस्मद्यत् He failed.	अस्मद्येतां They two failed.	अस्मद्यन्त They failed.
2. अस्मद्यथाः Thou failedst.	अस्मद्येथां You two failed.	अस्मद्यध्वं You failed.
3. अस्मद्ये I failed.	अस्मद्यावहि We two failed.	अस्मद्यामहि We failed.

N. B. For the sake of brevity, in future, the English of each person will be omitted; and much space will be preserved for other purposes, by contracting the examples, where it may not be absolutely necessary to give them at full length.

नी (for नी v. r. 160, p. 130.) नेनुं To conduct.

Obs. This root is denoted to be of the *common* active voice, and, by this rule, makes नय् before a vowel.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. नयति नयतः नयन्ति &c.

2. *Potential.*

1. नयेत् नयेतां नयेयु &c.

3. *Imperative.*

3. नयतु नयतां नयन्तु &c.

4. *First Preterit.*

1. अनयत् अनयतां अनयन् &c.

Obs. This verb governs two accusatives; as कृष्णं मथुरां नयन्त्यक्रुः
Akrūra conducts Kṛṣṇa to Mathurā.

शु " श्रोतुं To leak.

Obs. शु, by this rule, makes श्रु before a vowel.

Common Active Voice.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. श्रवति श्रवतः श्रवन्ति &c.

2. *Potential.*

1. श्रवेत् श्रवेतां श्रवेयुः &c.

3. *Imperative.*

1. श्रवतु श्रवतां श्रवन्तु &c.

In blessing, first and second persons sing. make श्रवताम्.

4. *First Preterit.*

1. अश्रवन् अश्रवतां अश्रवन् &c.

Ex. श्रवत्यामघटाज्जलं Water leaks from a crude jar.

भू " भवितुं To be, or become.

भू, by this rule, makes भव्. This, as an auxiliary verb, is of very frequent recurrence.

Common Active Voice.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. भवति भवतः भवन्ति &c.

2. *Potential.*

1. भवेत् भवेतां भवेयुः &c.

3. *Imperative.*

1. भवतु भवतां भवन्तु &c.

Obs. If a benediction be implied, भवताम् is used for भवतु and भव.

T

4. *First*

4. *First Preterit*

1. अभवन् अभवतां अभवन् &c.

गृ ^१ गरितुं To sprinkle.

गृ, by this rule, makes गृ before a vowel.

*Common Active Voice.*1. *Present Tense.*

1. गरति गरन्तः गरन्ति &c.

2. *Potential.*

1. गरेत् गरेतां गरेयुः &c.

3. *Imperative.*

1. गरतु गरतां गरन्तु &c.

4. *First Preterit*

1. अगरत् अगरतां अगरन् &c.

Ex. गरति मेघो भूमिं The cloud sprinkles the earth.

तृ ^१ तरितुं To traverse, to cross.

तृ, by this rule, makes तृ before a vowel.

*Common Active Voice.*1. *Present Tense.*

1. तरति तरन्तः तरन्ति &c.

2. *Potential.*

1. तरेत् तरेतां तरेयुः

3. *Imperative.*

3. Imperative.

1. नरन्तु	नरतां	नरन्तु
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Obs. The 1st and 2d sing. make नरन्तु when a blessing is implied.

4. First Preterit.

1. अतरन्	अतरन्तां	अतरन् क्.
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Ex नरति गंगां धीवरः The boatman crosses the Ganges.

170. THE final of a root of the first conjugation being **ह**, is changed to **अय्** before the vowel of a termination; and if **हे**, it becomes **आय्**.

दे दयितुं To have affection for, to cherish.

दे, by this rule, becomes **दय्** before a vowel.

Proper Active Voice.

1. Present Tense.

1. दयते	दयेते	दयन्ते क्.
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2. Potential.

1. दयेत	दयेतां	दयेरन् क्.
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3. Imperative.

1. दयतां	दयेतां	दयन्तां क्.
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4. First Preterit.

1. अदयत्	अदयेतां	अदयन्त क्.
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Ex दीनं दयते He cherishes the afflicted.

गे गानुं To sing.

गे makes **गाय्** before the vowel of a termination by this rule.

Common Active Voice.

1. Present Tense.

1. गायति	गायतः	गायन्ति क्.
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2. Potential.

	2. <i>Potential.</i>	
1. गायेत्	गायेतां	गायेद्युः &c.
	3. <i>Imperative.</i>	
1. गायतु	गायतां	गायन्तु &c.
	4. <i>First Preterit.</i>	
1. अगायत्	अगायतां	अगायन् &c.

171. THERE are not properly any roots of the first conjugation in ओ, औ, or अ; and the few in आ are inflected by substitutes, as follows:

स्था¹⁷¹ (for स्था r. 160), स्थातुं To stop, stay, stand.

स्था makes निष्ठ् in the first four tenses.

Common Active Voice.

	1. <i>Present Tense.</i>	
1. निष्ठति	निष्ठतः	निष्ठन्ति &c.
	2. <i>Potential.</i>	
1. निष्ठेत्	निष्ठेतां	निष्ठेद्युः &c.
	3. <i>Imperative.</i>	
1. निष्ठतु	निष्ठतां	निष्ठन्तु &c.
	4. <i>First Preterit.</i>	
1. अलिष्ठत्	अलिष्ठतां	अलिष्ठन् &c.

ध्वा¹⁷² ध्वातुं To blow, as the fire or a wind instrument.

ध्वा makes धम् in the first four tenses.

Common Active Voice.

	1. <i>Present Tense.</i>	
1. धमति	धमतः	धमन्ति &c.
	2. <i>Potential.</i>	

	2. <i>Potential.</i>	
1. धमेत्	धमेतां	धमेयुः &c.
	3. <i>Imperative.</i>	
1. धमन्तु	धमतां	धमन्तु &c.
	4. <i>First Preterit.</i>	
1. अधमन्	अधमतां	अधमन् &c.

ज्ञा " ज्ञानं To learn by heart, study, mind.

Common Active Voice.

ज्ञा makes मन्.

	1. <i>Present Tense.</i>	
1. मनति	मनतः	मनन्ति &c.
	2. <i>Potential.</i>	
1. मनेत्	मनेतां	मनेयुः &c.
	3. <i>Imperative.</i>	
1. मनन्तु	मनतां	मनन्तु &c.
	4. <i>First Preterit.</i>	
1. अमनन्	अमनतां	अमनन् &c.

पा " पातुं To drink.

पा makes पिव्.

Common Active Voice.

	1. <i>Present Tense.</i>	
1. पिवति	पिवतः	पिवन्ति
	2. <i>Potential.</i>	
1. पिवेत्	पिवेतां	पिवेयुः

3. *Imperative.*

	3. <i>Imperative.</i>	
2. पिबन्	पिबतां	पिबन्तु
	4. <i>First Future.</i>	
1. अपिबन्	अपिबतां	अपिबन्

घ्रा ¹⁷² घ्रातुं To smell, scent, (trans.)

घ्रा makes जिघ्र.

Common Active Voice.

	1. <i>Present Tense.</i>	
2. जिघ्रति	जिघ्रतः	जिघ्रन्ति
	2. <i>Potential.</i>	
1. जिघ्रेत्	जिघ्रेतां	जिघ्रेयुः
	3. <i>Imperative.</i>	
1. जिघ्रन्तु	जिघ्रतां	जिघ्रन्तु
	4. <i>First Preterit.</i>	
1. अजिघ्रन्	अजिघ्रतां	अजिघ्रन्

172. ROOTS of the first conjugation, consisting of a single vowel only, are subject to the same rules as those terminating in vowels. Thus उ अविनुं To bleat, makes अव् before a vowel, by rule 169. p. 133. as अवनि अवः The sheep bleats; and it is inflected like भू भविनुं To be, throughout the first four tenses of the two active-voices.

173. THE following list contains most of the verbal roots of the first conjugation ending in vowels, all of which may be conjugated by one or other of the foregoing examples.

जि ¹⁷³ जयते Defeat, conquer, overcome. जयते धर्मं कलिः The *Kali*, or present age, overcomes justice.

त्रि

श्रि ^{१०७} Serve. व्रयति or व्रयते विष्णुं बुधः The wise man serves Vishnu.

श्वि ^{१०८} Prosper. स्वयति धर्मेण राजा With justice a king prospers.

क्षि ^{१०९} Waste, decay, consume, perish. क्षयते It perishes.

उ ^{११०} Pass in the air, fly. उयते पक्षी The bird flies. *Obs.* This root is also of the fourth conjugation.

उ ^{१११} Make a noise. अवते अविः The sheep bleats.

कु ^{११२} Make a particular noise. कवते He makes a noise.

खु ^{११३} Sound, make a noise. खवते He makes a noise.

गु ^{११४} Sound, make a noise. गवते He makes a noise.

चु ^{११५} Drop, leak, waste. चवते It leaks.

क्षु ^{११६} Leak, drop, waste. क्षवते It leaks.

ज्यु ^{११७} Waste, drop, leak. ज्यवते It wastes.

जु ^{११८} Make haste, hasten. जवते He hastens. जवः Speed.

दु ^{११९} Move, run. दवति He runs.

दु ^{१२०} Move, run. द्रवति He runs.

धु ^{१२१} Stand fast, be fixed. धवति ध्रुवः The polar star is fixed.

मु ^{१२२} Move, glide. प्रवते He moves.

प्लु ^{१२३} Move, glide, slide, float, swim. प्लवते He floats.

रु ^{१२४} Be angry. रवते चोराय राजा The prince is angry at the thief.

पु, सु ^{१२५} Bring forth, bear children. With the preposition म—मनवति पुत्रं नारी A woman brings forth a son.

मू ^{१२६} Bind. मवते चोरं राजा The prince binds the thief.

गु ^{१२७} Sprinkle, shed water. गरति मेघो मूर्ति The cloud sprinkles the earth.

घु ^{१२८} Sprinkle, shed water. घरति मेघः The cloud sprinkles.

धृ ^{१२९} Hold, stand fast, be firm. धरति and धरते He holds, he stands fast.

भृ ¹⁻²⁻³ Bear, support, sustain, fill. भरति and भरते भिक्षुदरं The beggar fills the belly.

वृ ¹⁻²⁻³ Shut, close, cover. वरति and वरते.

सृ ¹⁻²⁻³ Move, go. स्मरति तीर्थं मुनिः The contemplative devotee visits the object of pilgrimage.

स्मृ ¹⁻²⁻³ Remember, recollect, think of, contemplate. स्मरति हरिं यतिः The penitent remembers *Hari*.

हृ ¹⁻²⁻³ Take, seize, bear away. हरति and हरते गन्धं वायुः The wind bears away the scent.

धे ¹⁻²⁻³ Drink, suck. धयति वत्सो धेनुं The calf sucks the cow.

मे ¹⁻²⁻³ Change, exchange, barter. मयते निलै धीन्यं He barter grain for Isamum.

वे ¹⁻²⁻³ Weave. वयति and वयते वस्त्रं तंत्रवायः The weaver weaves cloth.

व्ये ¹⁻²⁻³ Cover, hide, conceal. With the preposition सं—संव्ययते and संव्ययति स्तनं वस्त्रेन नारी A woman covers the breast with a garment.

हृ ¹⁻²⁻³ Insult with words. हयति and हयते चाणूरः कृष्णं Chānūra insults *Chrishna*. With the preposition आ To, it means, Call to; as आहयते पुत्रं पिता The father calls to the son.

के ¹⁻²⁻³ Emit sound, sing. कायति He sings.

क्षे ¹⁻²⁻³ Waste, decay. क्षायति.

गे ¹⁻²⁻³ Sing. गायति गानं He sings a song.

गु ¹⁻²⁻³ Mourn, be melancholy, be gloomy. ग्रायति He mourns.

दे ¹⁻²⁻³ Purify, wash, clean with water. दायति जलेन देहं He purifies the body with water.

घे ¹⁻²⁻³ Despise, घायति खलं माधुः A gentleman despises a mean wretch.

द्रे ¹⁻²⁻³ Sleep. द्रायति रात्रौ लोकः The world sleeps in the night.

- ध्ये ¹⁰⁰ Think, meditate, consider. ध्यायति बुधः The wise man meditates.
 द्ये ¹⁰⁰ Be satisfied. द्यायति He is satisfied.
 पे ¹⁰⁰ Dry, wither. पायति हिमेन वृक्षः The tree withers with the frost.
 प्र्ये ¹⁰⁰ Increase, prosper, flourish. प्र्यायते He prospers.
 म्ये ¹⁰⁰ Fade. म्यायति पुष्पं वानेन The flower fades with the wind.
 र्ये ¹⁰⁰ Emit sound, sing. रायति He sounds, makes a noise.
 वे ¹⁰⁰ Dry, wither. वायति वृक्षः The tree withers.
 श्रे ¹⁰⁰ Sweat, perspire, reek, steam, exude. श्रायति.
 श्रे ¹⁰⁰ Boil. श्रायति दुग्धं He boils the milk.
 श्ये ¹⁰⁰ Go, move. श्याति He moves.
 स्ये ¹⁰⁰ for वे, Waste, decay, be lost. सायति It wastes.
 स्तै ¹⁰⁰ for शे, Entwine, bind. स्तायति He entwines.
 स्त्ये ¹⁰⁰ for शे Make a great noise, shout, स्त्यायति लोकः The people shout.
 तै ¹⁰⁰ Boil. तायति It boils.
 गा ¹⁰⁰ Go. गान्ति He goes.
 ध्मा ¹⁰⁰ Blow, as the fire, or a wind instrument. धमति शंखं अर्जुनः
 Arjuna blows the shell trumpet. धमति अग्निं लोहकारः The smith
 blows the fire.
 पा ¹⁰⁰ Drink. पिवति पानं He drinks water.
 म्ना ¹⁰⁰ Study, learn by heart. मनति वेदं शिशुः. The scholar studies
 the Veda.
 स्था ¹⁰⁰ for ष्ठा, stand, stop, stay, dwell, remain. निष्ठति विरले मुनिः
 contemplative recluse stays in a private place.

Of Roots of the first Conjugation terminating in Consonants.

174. ROOTS of the first conjugation, ending in a silent consonant, undergo no change in the final letter before the terminations of the first

four tenses; but the vowel, which immediately precedes it, is subject to mutation, according to the following rule :

175. THE short vowels इ, उ, ऋ, preceding a final single consonant, are changed to ए, ओ, अर, in conjugating the first four tenses; but if either of these short vowels, by its position before a conjunct consonant, make a long syllable, no change takes place; nor are long vowels or diphthongs, as penultimates, liable to change.

Examples.

पिद् पेदिनुं To pound.

पिद् makes पेद् by this rule.

Common Active Voice.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. पेदिन्ति पेदतः पेदन्ति &c.

2. *Potential.*

1. पेदेन् पेदेतां पेदेयुः &c.

3. *Imperative.*

1. पेदतु पेदतां पेदन्तु &c.

4. *First Preterit.*

1. अपेदत् अपेदतां अपेदन् &c.

बुध् बोधिनुं To learn, to understand.

बुध् makes बोध् by this rule.

Common Active Voice.

1. *Present Tense.*

बोधति बोधतः बोधन्ति &c.

The other three tenses are equally regular.

घृष् "८" घर्षितुं To rub.

घृष् makes घर्ष् by this rule.

Common Active Voice.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. घर्षति घर्षतः घर्षन्ति &c.

The other three tenses are equally regular.

वृष् "९" वृषितुं To fuck.

The radical vowel being a penultimate long by nature, remains unaltered by this rule.

Common Active Voice.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. वृषति वृषतः वृषन्ति &c.

2. *Potential.*

1. वृषेत् वृषेतां वृषेयुः &c.

3. *Imperative.*

1. वृषतु वृषतां वृषन्तु &c.

4. *First Preterit.*

1. अवृषत् अवृषतां अवृषन् &c.

चुब् "१०" (for चुबि) चुबितुं To kiss.

The उ of चुब्, forming a long syllable by its position before a conjunct consonant, is not, by this rule, altered in the first four tenses. See rule 161, p. 130.

Common Active Voice.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. चुबति चुबतः चुबन्ति &c.

The other three tenses are equally regular.